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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WILL THE DESTRUCTION OF WARSHIPS DESTROY WAR?

"THE HELL OF WAR is always paved with proposals for disarmament," remarked a cynical German admiral, when asked his opinion of the Harding-Hughes plan for the reduction of navies. And through the world-wide chorus of acclaim that greets America's proposal to join with Great Britain and Japan to scrap nearly two million tons of battle-ships and to build no more for ten years, sound occasional discordant voices that range from the cynicism of the German expert in Berlin to the reluctant skepticism of certain sincere friends of disarmament whose only fear is that our Government's revolutionary program is not drastic enough.

"Just as poor Wilson went to Paris and traded all his moralities for the painted rattle called the League of Nations, so his successors have begun to trade all our valuable interests on the seas of the world for the painted rattle called Limitation of Armaments," writes Philip Francis, a Washington correspondent of Mr. Hearst's New York *American*. In the same paper Arthur Brisbane characterizes our disarmament program as "the plan to take control of our Navy from the Congress of the United States and hand it to the executive branch, or to foreign countries." Editorially, *The American* reminds us that "the sole power over the Navy is in the hands of Congress," and that "the Senate and the House jointly have the sole authority to say what the size and strength of the Navy shall be." It warns us, moreover, that "the best-trained, the shrewdest, the most acute, the most resourceful and the most naturally selfish diplomatists in the world have flocked to Washington to match minds for enormous stakes, and it is possible that they may win concessions and promises from our negotiators which will bode ill for the future."

> "GENTLEMEN of the Conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing that is another's. We only want to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone."—*President Harding.*

Moreover, says Mr. Brisbane, naval disarmament will not insure peace, because "all Europe, and all civilization outside of America, can be wiped out from Russia or Asia, with never a man or gun used afloat." The New York *Call* also "declines to share in the general rejoicing," because it expects from the Washington Conference "the same disillusionment that followed the 'war to end war.'" This Socialist daily goes on to say:

"The late war has demonstrated that air fighting is one of the principal and most deadly forms of destruction in future wars. The possibilities of poison gas and aerial torpedoes have been enormously expanded and demonstrated during the World War. In the chemical laboratories maintained by the great Powers these possibilities are being further expanded. There are claims even now being made that by dropping gas bombs on cities it is possible to destroy the entire population. Now aerial warfare is not considered in this program. It appears that the more advanced and most deadly form of destruction is to continue, while the less efficient and more costly weapons are to be reduced."

Even with the Hughes program in effect, some Italian papers are quoted as saying, there will be "enough war implements remaining to carry on a ruinous war." "Obviously, the application of this program is dependent upon the settlement of Far Eastern problems," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* and the Chicago *Tribune* confesses itself "unable to share the spontaneous enthusiasm of many publications and many publicists who greet any destruction of armament as necessarily a good destruction." After pointing out that the program of scrapping would leave the United States without any battle cruisers, this influential Middle-Western journal goes on to argue that the plan "loses its value if the British-Japanese alliance exists":

"The alliance can have no purpose unless it be against the United States. If Great Britain and Japan should renew their alliance after the United States, Japan and Great Britain had signed this naval agreement the agreement would be nullified. . . . An alliance unites the two other navies. If we consent to such an arrangement, we are undone."

Conspicuous among those who enthusiastically approve the Hughes program "as far as it goes" is Senator William E. Borah, one of the leaders in the fight for naval disarmament. "It is a splendid beginning, but I take it that it is only a beginning," says the Senator, who hopes that "Great Britain and Japan, under the inspiration of the great movement and in behalf of an imperilled civilization, will move still further toward real disarmament." "If we can limit navies by international agreement, we can abolish them in like manner," remarks W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, who avers that "bold, drastic and courageous measures are required if civilization is to be snatched from the brink of the fateful chasm upon which it now stands."

The temporary relief afforded by a naval holiday "must not be allowed to dull the mind and conscience of the nations to the duty of going on with measures to reduce permanently the risk of war," declares the Springfield *Republican*, which also regrets that "it has not been deemed practicable to include aircraft in the scaling-down process." If the peace of the world is to be made secure, says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "the old sinister diplomacy must be 'scrapped' as well as the battle-ships." The Conference's proposed limitation of arma-

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FIRST BLOOD.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

ment would not avert war, thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, "for every nation would be left in the relative position it now occupies." "The only means ever devised for preventing war," adds this Democratic daily, "is the League of Nations, which the United States has thus far refused to join." "The Conference can reduce taxation," agrees the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "but it can not insure peace."

Declaring it to be "the supreme duty" of all nations "to put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world," and warning his hearers that "the time is come for action," and that to "meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world" all must "face sacrifices," Secretary Hughes laid before the opening session of the Arms Conference on November 12 a program characterized by an Associated Press correspondent as "more drastic and far-reaching than the most ardent advocate of disarmament dared to hope." This program calls for a "naval holiday" that would halt ship-building for not less than ten years by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and calls for the scrapping by these Powers of sixty-six capital fighting-ships, built and building, totaling 1,878,043 tons. It provides that:

Within three months after the acceptance of this program the three principal navies of the world would number, in capital ships: United States, 18; Great Britain, 22; Japan, 10.

In tons this would be: United States, 500,650; Great Britain, 604,450; Japan, 299,700.

Replacements would be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows: United States, 500,000 tons; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; Japan, 300,000 tons.

Subject to the ten-year holiday limitation, capital ships could be replaced when they are twenty years old. No replacement ship would have a tonnage of more than 35,000.

A total tonnage in cruisers, flotilla leaders, and destroyers for each Power would be fixt as follows: for the United States, 450,000 tons; for Great Britain, 450,000 tons; for Japan, 270,000 tons.

The total tonnage of submarines allowed each Power would be as follows: for the United States, 90,000 tons; for Great Britain, 90,000 tons; for Japan, 54,000 tons.

The total tonnage of airplane carriers was proposed as follows: for the United States, 80,000 tons; for Great Britain, 80,000 tons; for Japan, 48,000 tons.

The names of the capital ships to be retained by the three chief naval Powers, according to the Harding-Hughes program, are:

"United States—*Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware*—18. Total tonnage 500,650.

"Great Britain—*Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George V, Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger*—22. Total tonnage 604,450.

"Japan—*Nagato, Hiuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fu So, Settsu, Kirish Ma, Haruna, Hi Yei, Kongo*—10. Total tonnage, 299,700."

AFTER WANDERING SIX THOUSAND YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS.

—Knot in the Dallas *News.*

The program further provides:

That no naval building of any character shall be undertaken in any of the three countries on foreign account during the life of the agreement.

That no combat craft shall be acquired except by construction, and none shall be so disposed of that it might become part of another navy.

That naval aircraft shall be disregarded in the scaling-down processes, as a problem incapable of solution, owing to the convertibility of commercial aircraft for war purposes.

That regulations to govern conversion of merchant craft for war purposes shall be drawn up, because of the importance of the merchant marine "in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments."

The essence of the American proposal, says an Associated Press dispatch, lies in this:

"That the United States offers to go far beyond what she asks Great Britain or Japan to do, viewed from the financial losses involved. The whole American big-ship building program, with the exception of one vessel, is on the stocks, while Great Britain has no capital ships under construction, and the Japanese 'eight and eight' program is still largely on paper."

The first to respond to America's "challenge" was Mr. Arthur Balfour, who said that the British Delegation had "considered with admiration and approval" Secretary Hughes's "great scheme" and—

"We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armament

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and preparation for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by courage and patriotism of statesmen."

The American proposal, said Mr. Balfour, "makes idealism a practical proposition," and makes November 12 "one of the landmarks in human civilization." Hinting that there might be details in the plan that would come up for discussion and possible adjustment in committee, Mr. Balfour went on to say:

"At the first glance, for example—and I give it merely as an example—our experts are inclined to think that perhaps too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. Submarines are a class of vessels most easily abused in their use and which, in fact, in the late war, were most grossly abused. We quite admit the submarine is the defensive weapon, properly used, of the weak, and that it would be impossible, or, if possible, it might well be thought undesirable, to abolish them altogether. But the amount of submarine tonnage permitted by the new scheme is far in excess, I believe, of the tonnage possest by any nation at the present moment, and I only throw it out as a suggestion that it may be well worth considering whether that tonnage should not be further limited, and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of the tonnage, it might not be practicable, and if practicable, desirable to forbid altogether the construction of those vast submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose whole purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror.

"However, there may be other questions of detail, questions connected with replacement, questions connected with cruisers, which are not connected with or required for fleet action. But

IT'S THE CHEAPEST SCRAP IN THE LONG RUN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*

those are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and however they be decided, they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States Government desire erected, and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting."

Following Mr. Balfour, Baron Kato declared that Japan "gladly accepting the proposal in principle, is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction of her naval armament." After paying a tribute to "the high aims which have actuated the American project," he added:

"It will be universally admitted that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan. With this requirement in view, certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of the various classes of vessels."

"We are back of you, Mr. Secretary," declared Premier Briand, speaking for France. And Senator Schanzer, heading the Italian delegation, welcomed the American plan as "the first effective step toward giving the world a release of such nature as to enable it to start the work of its economic reconstruction." After listening to these replies, Secretary Hughes declared that the matter could be committed to a technical examination "with the assurance that there will come out of this Conference an appropriate agreement for satisfactory, important, essential reduction of naval armament, to the end that offensive naval warfare will be no more."

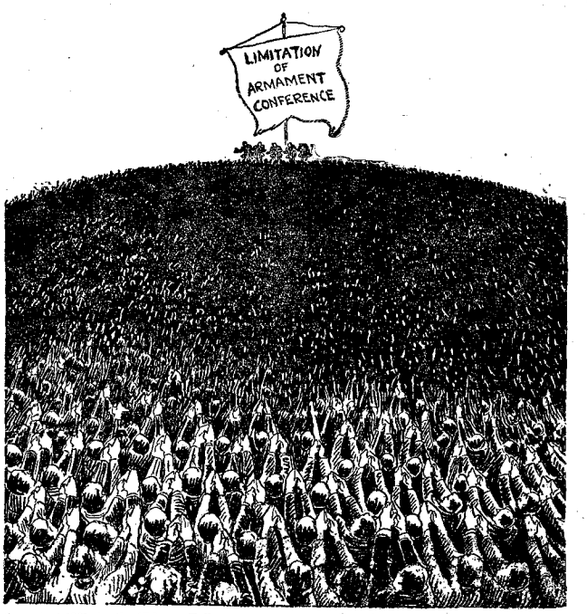
A great victory has been won in the war against war, many editors declare. The first reaction in London, Paris and Washington was described as one of "dazed satisfaction." "Here was and stands a master-stroke for peace and for disarmament. It is a master-stroke for America and for the Administration that dared it," exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The American proposals, while they "may require amendment," says the Kansas City *Star*, "remain probably the greatest practical endeavor against war in all history." "Naval disarmament will be the first gain resulting from the World War, the first crop from the gigantic planting of dead men's bones and vast watering with blood," says the New York *Globe*. And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"What Secretary Hughes has done is a simple thing and a great thing. He has injected into the work of international understanding and peace that touch of audacity, almost of ruthlessness, which has hitherto been associated with the business of war. Hundreds of millions of dollars spent in the interests of war preparation is something which the world has come to accept as a matter of course. Hundreds of millions of dollars in ship construction already under way, discarded in the interest of peace, is a new move, but one that will strike the imagination of the world."

To the argument of the Hearst papers that the Hughes program is unconstitutional the New York *World* replies:

"The answer to that is that for more than 103 years the naval strength of the United States on the Great Lakes has been limited by a treaty, regardless of the constitutional power of Congress."

Turning to the financial aspect of the American disarmament plan, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*,



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THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED WITH PRAYER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

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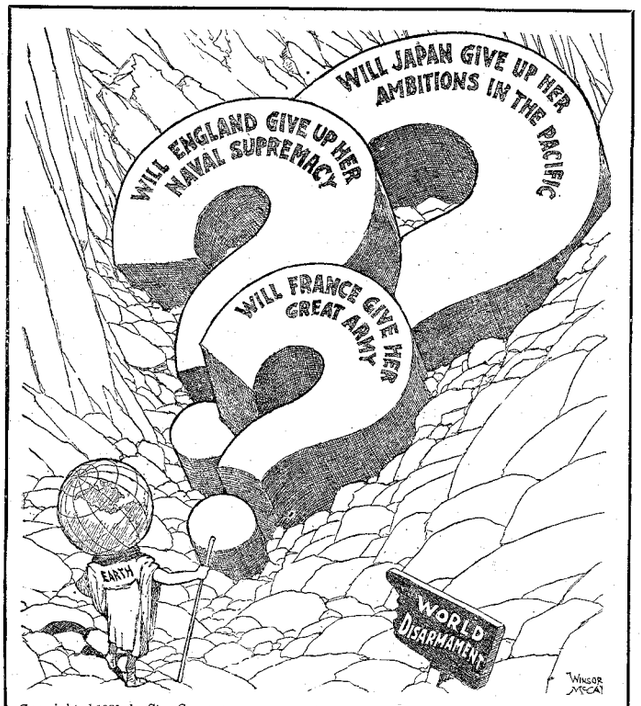
WILL JAPAN GIVE UP HER AMBITIONS IN THE PACIFIC
WILL ENGLAND GIVE UP HER NAVAL SUPREMACY
WILL FRANCE GIVE HER GREAT ARMY
EARTH
WORLD DISARMAMENT
WINSOR McCAY

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IMPEDIMENTS IN THE WAY.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

that it would probably mean to the taxpayers of the United States an annual saving of $200,000,000 or more; and that "Great Britain and Japan would save at least as much." Here, says the New York *Commercial*, is "a saving in taxes, in these three countries alone, of $600,000,000 a year—an immense sum to turn into the channels of trade." "How quickly," it adds, "would Europe recover if this much additional credit could be extended to her."

BRITISH AND JAPANESE OPINION

AMID THE ENTHUSIASM of the British press, which welcome the Hughes proposals, to use the words of the London *Sunday Express*, as an indication that "surely there is something not ourselves shaping the world's soul, and leading it to the light," there is to be noted repeated reference to the peculiarity of the situation of the British Empire, which demands particular naval safeguards. Various English newspapers are deeply interested in Mr. Balfour's suggestion respecting submarines, and the London *Daily Chronicle*, known as Lloyd George's organ, observes:

"Mr. Balfour's idea seems to be that as ocean-going submarines are best adapted for lawless attack we might prohibit submarines above a certain tonnage and still retain smaller submarines for the purposes of defense. That would prevent the realization of Lord Fisher's dream of a dreadnought submarine walking ashore with an army inside it like a huge hippopotamus.

"An even better way of meeting our difficulty might be for the Powers to proclaim waters outside territorial limits to be an international sea common, and to engage themselves to treat any use of submarines to sink merchant shipping on this common as an act of war on themselves."

Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, a noted naval authority, writes to the London *Times* that: "President Harding has done more than any one man to save civilization from destruction by war, or, even if there is no war, from bankruptcy, due to the increasing pecuniary cost of naval forces."

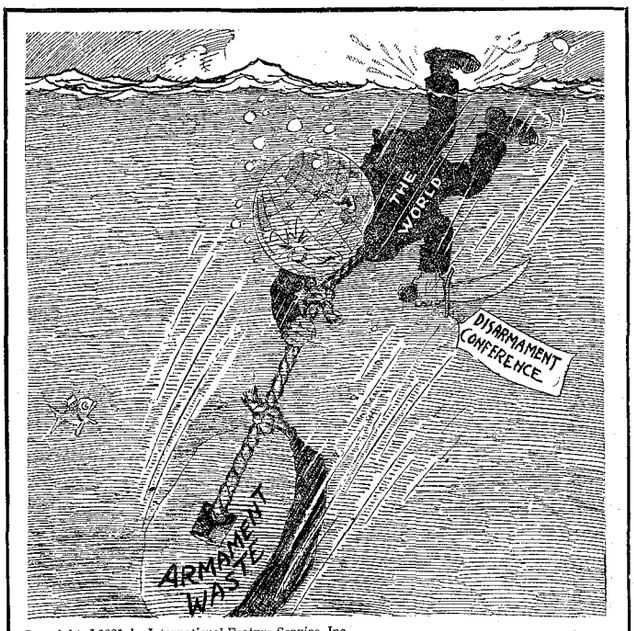
In Japan the Tokyo *Asahi* expresses the opinion that the American proposal is "not far removed from a basis of common understanding," while the *Jiji* quotes a Foreign Office authority as saying that the Hughes proposal comes near the mark which the Japanese Government indicated to its delegates before their departure for Washington. This official is quoted as adding that the Conference promises to be more successful than was at first imagined, because of the "wise and judicious step" of Secretary Hughes. The Tokyo *Yamato* declares that there is no reason why Japan or any other Power should hesitate to support the American plan; but on the other hand, a writer in *The Nichi Nichi* considers the Hughes proposal may be advantageous to America, but is quite unfair to Japan, because the formula for restriction is based upon the number of ships afloat, and provides that those under construction be abandoned. The writer contends that "no Japanese will agree, and there is no possibility of arriving at such an agreement as would give up the two Japanese ships to be launched in November." What is more, he holds that Japan must have more room for building large type warships if the understanding to be reached is based upon tonnage. The Tokyo *Hochi* points to the need of investigation among the Powers before a definite agreement can be reached, tho it admits that the "sincerity of the American resolution . . . infinitely multiplies the possibilities of armament restriction."

As proof of Japan's good intent a Tokyo dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* informs us that—

"The new naval appropriation announced is 394,000,000 yen, which is 106,000,000 yen, or 21 per cent. less than the current naval budget. The total budget for the coming year is 1,463,000,000 yen, or 99,000,000 yen less than the current appropriations. The new naval figures represent a slash of 85,000,000 yen from the estimates originally prepared by the Navy Office which at first asked for 479,000,000 yen. Just prior to Premier Hara's assassination this was cut to 408,000,000 yen. Now a further final cut to 394,000,000 yen is announced.

"The Army also accepts a slash of 20,000,000 yen from the current appropriations, receiving 253,000,000 yen. The Army, however, still receives the same percentage of the total budget as previously, namely, 17 per cent. while the Navy's share is 27 per cent. for the coming year, compared with 32 per cent. for the current year. The total national defense appropriations are 44 per cent. of the new budget, compared with 49 per cent. in the present one.

"It is worthy of note that the greater part of the reduction in naval expenditures is effected by cutting down funds for new construction. It is understood that the Navy asked for 265,000,000 yen for this purpose, receiving only 186,000,000 yen."



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SINK OR CUT THE ROPE.

—Coffman in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

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CHINA'S "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

WHEN DR. SZE SAT DOWN after presenting China's case to the Arms Conference last week, so it is reported, the whispered word went round the table—"China's advent among the family of modern nations." To the distinguished journalists who are explaining the doings and sayings at Washington to the newspaper readers of the world, it seemed that China had ably utilized the opportunity presented by the Conference to assert its equality among the nations. "The Chinese blast" was said to be only second in force and dramatic effect to the Hughes speech laying down the American naval limitation program. As a whole, the Ten Points comprising the Chinese statement "are as skilfully compiled as any diplomacy, East or West, could compass," says a New York *World* writer; "in the most artless, simple way, they give China all she wants." In them, explains a Chinese journalist in the New York *Tribune*, China "pleads nothing but the right of existence as an independent and free nation, unhampered and undisturbed by other nations; she demands nothing but the freedom of keeping her own house and maintaining order therein." The very generality of the Ten Points, their "rather elastic character," leads the correspondents to look upon them as far from final, as largely a basis for discussion, which must be modified, expanded, and made more definite as the Conference goes on. The New York *Tribune*, for one, finds the Chinese proposals most disappointing because of this haziness; "the writing of new general formulas will not much help China," it observes. "In the end she must protect herself and must be permitted to develop within her own territories the force to do it. The world is too much preoccupied to look after the welfare of a perpetual ward." Yet a number of correspondents assert with some positiveness that the Chinese claims have the backing of the United States, while one writer understands "that Japan and Great Britain are quite as favorable toward accepting the Chinese proposals as a basis of negotiations as they were toward adopting Secretary Hughes's program on the limitation of armaments."

In view of their general character the real contribution made by the Ten Points to the settlement of the Far Eastern problems can be appreciated only if we understand what they mean to Chinamen, to Japanese, and to Englishmen. To note first the wording of the statement as presented by Mr. Sze for adoption by the Conference:

"1. (a)—The Powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic. (b)—China upon her part is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any Power.

"2. China, being in full accord with the principle of the so-called Open Door, or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception.

"3. With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the Far East the Powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China, and giving to her an opportunity to participate.

"4. All special rights, privileges, immunities or commitments, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the Powers in or relating to China, are to be declared, and all such or future claims not so made known are to be deemed null and void. The rights, privileges, immunities and commitments, now known or to be declared are to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity and, if valid, to harmonizing them with one another and with the principles declared by this Conference.

"5. Immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed.

"6. Reasonable, definite terms of duration are to be attached to China's present commitments, which are without time limits.

"7. In the interpretation of instruments granting special rights or privileges, the well-established principle of construction that such grants shall be strictly construed in favor of the grantors, is to be observed.

"8. China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

"9. Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the Far East.

"10. Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held

THE "CHINESE PUZZLE" COMES UP FIRST ON THE AGENDA OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and the Far East, as a basis for the determination of common policies of the Signatory Powers in relation thereto."

As several correspondents report their conversations with advisors to the Chinese delegation, the first point means that China does not consider her territory to be bounded by the Great Wall, but to include Shantung, Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet. The secretary of the delegation explains that the Chinese delegates will insist on both sovereignty and economic control of these regions; "we are not going to be Koreanized." The words "without exception," in speaking of the Open Door, are understood to refer to Japanese influence in Manchuria. The third point is said to refer to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, a proposed Anglo-Japanese-American alliance, the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and the secret treaties disposing of Shantung. The open diplomacy called for by the fourth point reminds one correspondent that the Chinese have often been ignorant of agreements made by their own government; the "twenty-one demands," for instance, were supposed to be kept secret. The fifth point calls for the abolition of extra-territoriality, and is also meant as a demand for tariff autonomy; the present limitation of a five per cent. duty on imports curtails China's income and freedom of action, says one member of the delegation. The seventh point is said to be intended eventually to give China control and ownership of her railroads. Academic and uninteresting as the tenth point may seem, it is in many ways, says Mr.

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Charles Merz in the New York *World*, "the most vital of the lot."

"What it proposes is nothing less than an international concert for the East, call it by whatever name you choose, to see that whatever principles are accepted by the present Conference are actually translated into practise. China, in short, proposes not only a code of morals for the East; she proposes an international body to preside over that code and keep it from degenerating into vagueness."

The Japanese, says one of their journalists here to report the Conference, will really gain more than they lose if the Chinese proposals are carried out to their fullest extent. Japan, according to the Washington dispatches, stands ready to support the administrative integrity of China and to "work for a real open door in China, which would include all parts of that country, even Tibet and Mongolia, as well as Manchuria, in which Japan considers she has special interests." Japan is willing, says Mr. K. K. Kawakami, to meet the other nations in the arena of free economic competition in the regions of Eastern Asia. Another Japanese authority points out that the real curse of China is not Japan, but the corrupt provincial officials of China, who have been responsible for much of the economic and political confusion and who have been "squeezing" money right and left from foreign loans and concessions. There is said to be doubt among Japanese as to the justice of China's laying claim to certain outlying regions over which the central government does not and can not exercise control. The welfare of Japan, say these Japanese who have been talking to the correspondents, is "bound up, not in a chaotic China, weakened or embarrassed under the influence of corrupt leaders, but in an economically strong China, friendly to Japan and the other nations of the world."

FALLEN FROM A HIGH ESTATE.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

According to British journalists in Washington, English opinion favors China's proposals, at least as a basis for discussion. "Together with their preamble, these proposals, which are sober in conception and dignified in phrasing, constitute the framework of what may be the future charter of Chinese rights and liberties," writes Mr. J. G. Hamilton of the London *Daily Chronicle* in a New York *Times* dispatch. The principal provisions, he adds, "strike at the root of the whole Far Eastern difficulty, namely, a mass of special rights, privileges, extortions and concessions, that now overlay China after these scores of years of foreign encroachment and bullying."

BURNING CORN WHILE NATIONS STARVE

WHILE FAMINE STALKS in Russia, China, Armenia and elsewhere, American farmers are burning corn as fuel, instead of coal. The corn crop this year is one of the best ever known, according to the Department of Agriculture, and the "hold-over" from last year is the largest on record. In years gone by farmers burned corn for fuel, explains the New York *Herald*, "not because coal was high, but because corn was desperately low; to-day it is burned not merely because corn is low, but because coal is desperately high." And "when corn gets so cheap and coal so dear that farmers find it necessary to convert the grain into fuel instead of bacon and beef, we have a striking illustration of the present maladjustment of prices and services," declares the conservative *Wall Street Journal*.

Here is corn, the basic food product, and coal, the basic industrial product. At this writing corn is selling in some places at 17 cents a bushel. Years ago, when corn land was worth $35 per acre, corn sold at less than this, but the land upon which the present crop was grown costs four or five times as much as it did when corn was hardly worth hauling to the great grain markets. In other words, there has been a swift and violent liquidation of corn (and wheat also, for wheat is selling for less than $1 per bushel, the pre-war price). "Why, therefore," asks the Chicago *Tribune*, "should the price of coal be double what it was before the war, while basic farm products are back to pre-war prices? Certainly there is not a shortage of coal, yet existing artificial conditions make artificial prices for this necessity." In this opinion the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* agrees:

"In the last sentence, *The Tribune* put its finger on the true cause for existing high prices of coal. As Judge Anderson stated in a recent decision, there is the appearance of a conspiracy somewhere along the line to mulct the consumer. The operators explain that high cost of mining requires higher prices, and dealers explain the high cost of transportation requires higher prices. That does not adjust matters. The farmer is suffering from the same difficulties; last year's crop and to a lesser extent this year's crop were produced at high costs."

The farmer's problem, therefore, as the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* sees it, "is a simple problem in arithmetic: Will it pay him to haul corn to market and sell it at 20 cents a bushel (the equivalent of coal at $10 per ton), and haul home the coal? Or would it be better to burn the corn, and thus escape the time and labor cost of hauling both the corn and the coal?" The Toledo *Blade* thinks "it would be stupid" of the farmer to save his corn, and buy coal. Besides, this paper points out, "many of our agriculturists haven't the money to buy coal." Continues *The Blade:*

"The old advice, 'feed your corn to your live stock,' is not as sound as it used to be. Innumerable farmers bought 'feeders' last fall, fattened them through the winter and in the spring sold the hogs and cattle for less money than they had paid for them in the autumn. Where ten bought 'feeders' a year ago, probably not more than two or three are doing it this season."

Arguing along this line, and incidentally pointing out the danger of a future food shortage, Senator Capper, of Kansas, says:

"This country is rapidly being drained of its live stock. And within a year the skrinkage of the farm value of live stock has been enormous, being placed at $2,250,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. Kansas has fewer hogs than in forty years. The entire country has fewer cattle by one-third than it had twenty-one years ago, when its population was millions less, census reports reveal. Sheepmen have either quit or reduced their flocks until the sheep population of the United States is two-thirds less than it was in 1900."

"The situation is an economic monstrosity which the country will do well to take to heart," thinks the New York *Herald*. "Besides the economic waste involved in burning corn, regardless of its suitability for fuel, there must be considered the possibility of a short crop next year," notes the Providence *Journal;* "we

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TIME TO DO AWAY WITH THIS KIND OF DISARMAMENT.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

have peoples other than our own to feed. We have live stock to maintain and fatten—and corn is the chief element in this work." Corn at 20 cents a bushel, as noted above, is a fuel as cheap as coal at $10 a ton. Moreover, it is estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that a ton of corn contains almost the same number of heat units as a ton of average coal, "and coal barons should keep these facts in mind," hints a writer in the New York *Times*. All this is very well, agrees the New York *World:*

"As a statement of economic fact it cannot be disputed. But when food is burned for fuel the mind flits to Vienna, to Petrograd, to Warsaw, to river towns on the Volga, where millions of people are facing the prospect of privation at best, starvation for many, and where American relief workers could so helpfully use that "fuel" for food. There is an obvious failure of the agencies of international intercourse to function when one part of the world has so much food that it is cheaper to burn it for fuel than to buy coal, while another part has not enough food to sustain life.

"No hint of blame should darken the homes that by the stern laws of economics are forced to burn corn. The corn-burners are as truly victims as are the starving wretches many miles away of the failure of civilization to solve the problem of distribution of food, the problem of the price of coal."

"There can be no readjustment, however," maintains the *Wall Street Journal*, "until transportation costs are on the same level as other prices, and this cannot be while the railroads are compelled to pay the present rates for fuel and labor." True, the railroads announce an immediate nation-wide cut of 10 per cent. in carload freight rates on farm products, except in New England, but, it is pointed out, the farmer must still pay present transportation rates on coal—if he buys it. In the report of the Unemployment Conference's committee on agriculture we find this statement:

"The farm population constitutes forty per cent. of the total of the nation. When farmers do not buy, the business of small towns stagnates, manufacturing plants restrict operations, or close, as many of them have been forced to do. The larger cities and transportation suffer accordingly.

"The farmer cannot continue to exist on the present basis. His share is too low or others are receiving too much. A lessened agricultural income has slowed down all lines of business. General prosperity cannot return until agriculture resumes normal conditions. In the interest of the great industries of the country, *everything possible should be done to place agriculture on a proper ratio of exchange of products with other industries.*"

A GRIM DISARMAMENT ARGUMENT

A GRIM WARNING to Conference delegates of all nations, including the United States, that new war agencies must be curbed, is seen by the Indianapolis *Star* in the recent perfection by the Army and Navy air services of a wireless-controlled flying torpedo. "This aerial torpedo is nothing more nor less than an airplane without a pilot," we are informed by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* "it will be loaded with TNT or deadly gas bombs, and these will be carried to an enemy city or the midst of a fleet of war vessels." "How long can civilization last while it continues to attack itself with such weapons?" asks this paper. Furthermore, there is no doubt in the minds of several other editors that many nations have developed new poison gases and engines of destruction almost, if not quite, as potential as Uncle Sam's aerial torpedo. "The chemical works of the Rhine stand ready to turn out 3,000 tons of poison gas a month, just as they are," writes Sterling Heilig in the Milwaukee *Journal;* "no one knows what they are making in these plants, as inspection by Allied officials is extremely difficult." And there can be no true disarmament without chemical disarmament, in the opinion of this writer.

The announcements of new gases, new explosives, the new 16-inch coast defense gun that will shoot 35 miles, a new type of submarine with a cruising radius of 10,000 miles, and latest of all, the new aerial torpedo—all American developments—"raise the question what line the United States proposes to take at the Conference in regard to new agencies of warfare," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. For, as the New York *Times* points out, "of what avail would it be to reduce and regulate dreadnought construction if nothing were done to set a limit to the expansion of new instruments of warfare?" Of the latest instrument the New York *Tribune* says:

"The flying torpedo is the most important aerial weapon ever constructed. It is destined to revolutionize land and sea warfare. Already this radio-controlled machine has made upward of a hundred flights, approximating 5,000 miles, in all sorts of weather.

"Attacking in large numbers, machines of this type would be able to annihilate cities with incendiary explosives and poison gases without the loss of one life to the attacking forces, the experts declare. In actual warfare the flying torpedoes will be guided through the air to their targets without even a pilot on board. In this manner hundreds of the machines can be set to fly straight toward a fleet, and then circle around until they

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strike one of the battle-ships. Or they may be directed by an attacking fleet against enemy cities from a distance of 200 miles or more.

"The most remarkable feature of the new craft is the development which causes it to take off from the starting field. The secret apparatus controlling the elevators, which govern the ascent and descent of an airplane, is absolutely successful, according to experts who have watched the experiments. For straight flying across country the machine is equipped with apparatus which gives it inherent stability, causing to it right itself under all conditions.

"From official sources it is learned that the flying torpedo is designed for offensive action against enemy coasts, cities or fleets. In naval warfare it will be further controlled by radio, and at no time will machines of this type fly more than twenty feet above the surface of the sea during naval engagements. It can be flown at any altitude while being used in attack against cities or coast defenses.

"The object of flying low in naval battles is based on two important factors. First, the present indicated defense against attacking airplanes—besides other aircraft—is detonation set up by a barrage of anti-aircraft guns. The theory of this defense is that, while no attempt is made to obtain a direct hit, a terrific air disturbance will be set up by the exploding shells, making it practically impossible for the attacking machines to approach their objectives. This will be obviated by low flying.

"The other factor is based upon the fact that when a machine is flying very low there is a back pressure of air from the ground —or sea—which tends to keep the machine in the position in which it is flying. This, with the radio control, will make the flying torpedoes almost invincible, as only a direct hit will put them out of action."

"The development of this wireless-controlled engine of destruction," notes the Indianapolis *Star*, "is sure to exert an important influence upon the armament delegates, who must realize that it will render coastal fortifications obsolete." "It is one of the ironies of the hour," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "that at the moment in the world's history when the hearts of all people are turned hopefully toward Washington and the Conference, they should be told of new engines of destruction more terrible than any born of the World War." As the *Evening Public Ledger* of that city sees the future of the new air ranger:

"What the news of the aerial torpedo will mean to the world at large—it is not news to military men—is that in future wars there will be no front. With the perfection of this device the time has passed when civilians may live in more or less comfort and safety at home, while the brunt of battle falls on troops or ships many miles away. War in its most awful form will be carried to cities as it was carried to Paris by the Germans.

"The evil of war seems to be spreading like a curse."

In another editorial, however, the *Public Ledger* declares that—

"Aeronautic and radio engineers are not inclined to take the aerial torpedo very seriously as a possible instrument of warfare. They point out, for example, that it is difficult to hit an objective with a bomb from an airplane when the bomber is on board with the objective directly below him, and that it will be vastly more difficult to choose the exact moment when a bomb should be released from an airplane a thousand yards or so away and only under radio control. Again, engineers will point out that the plan to cause radio-controlled torpedoes to fly close to the surface of the sea and attack an enemy fleet under guidance of an aviator flying above, has few advantages and many disadvantages. The enemy fleet would have only to concentrate its attack on the controlling airplane or airplanes in order to spoil the whole show, whereas if the torpedoes were regular bombing planes, with aviators on board, the enemy would be up against a much more complicated problem.

"A further question is whether there is any assurance that radio-controlled torpedoes will be free from deliberate interference caused by enemy wireless."

It is generally agreed, however, that "peace will be visionary," to quote the New York *Times*, unless the Conference deals with the new instruments of modern warfare. If they are utilized, thinks the Socialist New York *Call*, war would become merely a matter of mechanical butchery and wholesale destruction."

ALLIANCES VETOED BY HARVEY

THERE ARE DARK SUSPICIONS in Sinn Fein circles in our cities that the real aim of the Arms Conference is the formation of an Anglo-American alliance. At the same time many a Frenchman is hoping with all his heart that out of the meeting at Washington may come a definite agreement pledging the United States and Great Britain to defend France against German aggression. Ambassador Harvey undertakes to dispel these fears and these hopes, confessing that he seems to be cast for the rôle of shatterer-general of illusions—and there breaks about him a storm of newspaper criticism like that aroused by his now famous speech telling Europe why we entered the war. Coming at this time, the editorial discussion provoked by the Colonel has a distinct value in helping to reveal the attitude of our people toward possible permanent ties and obligations resulting from the Arms Conference. The clash of resounding editorials was started quite unintentionally by Lord Derby when he said at a London dinner given to Ex-President Poincaré, that he intended to keep on working for a definite alliance between France and England, and if America would come in a little later, as she did in the war, why, so much the better. Two days after this, Ambassador Harvey was making a speech to Liverpool business men and felt impelled to eliminate any possible misapprehensions held in Europe, and "to say frankly that the hope voiced by Lord Derby must be regarded as futile." George Washington's declaration against permanent alliances, its reaffirmation by later Presidents, and its confirmation by a great popular vote a year ago, were recalled by the speaker. In view of these circumstances, he asked, "Am I doing more than stating a wholly obvious and unescapable fact when I pronounce the entrance of the United States into any permanent alliance, however desirable that action may seem, to be an utter impossibility?" But Mr. Harvey took the edge off this assertion so far as Britain is concerned, note several of our editors, by asserting in the self-same speech his belief that "the most beneficial outcome of the Washington Conference will be a closer political relationship of Great Britain and America."

To a few observers the Ambassador's prediction of closer relations between this country and Great Britain—very much like what such eminent delegates as Admiral Beatty and Sir Robert Borden have been saying lately—seems the most significant part of his speech. The New York *Evening Post*, assuming that Mr. Harvey's speaks for the Administration, admires the open diplomacy which allows it to be known publicly that the two great English-speaking Powers expect to work together more closely. And *The Sinn Feiner* (New York), which has heard from London "that the real aim of President Harding's Disarmament Conference is an Anglo-American alliance," sees Harvey confirming the rumors of an "alliance plot," and it says angrily:

"Ambassador Harvey's speech to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on November 3 is proof positive that the Harding Administration contemplates 'a closer political relationship of Great Britain and America,' as a result of the 'disarmament' conference. Ambassador Harvey's speech was plainly a plea to those like Lord Derby, who have been letting the cat out of the bag, to keep their mouths shut until the Harding Administration has a chance of 'putting over' the alliance.

"It's a great game, but the American people will defeat it just as they defeated the League of Nations; and they will defeat their elected representatives who, by their support of it and their work for it, have betrayed their pledges, just as surely as they defeated Wilson and his henchmen."

But it is the declaration that an alliance with European Powers is "utterly impossible" that really stirs up the editors. Opinion is not divided along party lines. "Wholesome and timely," is the Milwaukee *Sentinel's* (Rep.) characterization of this ambassadorial utterance. In the New York *Herald's* (Ind.) opinion, "it is in perfect accord with the utterances of millions of other

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Americans." Ambassador Harvey, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "reflected the unmistakable attitude of the Administration he represents" and, also "reflected the mind of the American people." The Administration, says this Democratic paper, "is to be commended for serving this notice, and Ambassador Harvey for the able display of diplomatic skill in which he voiced that purpose." Ambassador Harvey, says the Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune* (Rep.) "does well to speak frankly that which we are glad to impress on all the world." And the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) asks:

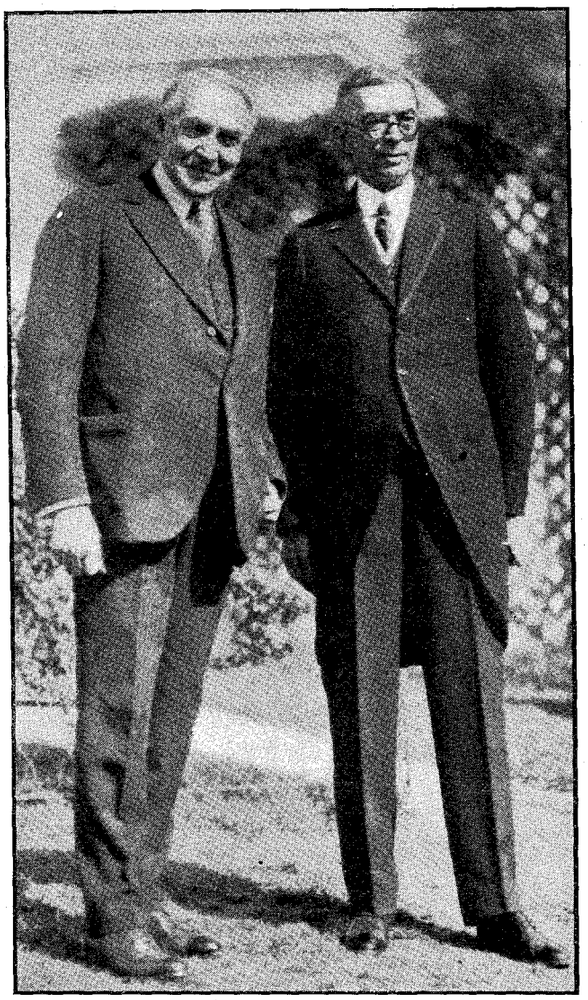
"It would be interesting to know on just what grounds Lord Derby bases the feasibility of a pact between Great Britain and France, later to include the United States. Since the formation of the Triple Alliance and its avowed purpose of controlling Middle Europe, necessitating the *entente cordiale* as a counteracting means of protection, the world has certainly come to realize that such federations are dangerous things. World peace will never be established for certainty so long as there are groupings which might be conducive to international complications. Alliances belong to the diplomacy of Napoleon, not to that of the twentieth century. . . .

"World peace is a matter for the concerted efforts of nations, not sporadic coalitions which will lead only to entanglements that will increase the probabilities of war."

The strongest appeal for an alliance comes from those who think that such an agreement between the English-speaking peoples could "practically rule the world and thus impose universal peace" In reply to this that experienced diplomat and lawyer, Dr. David Jayne Hill, says in a New York *Tribune* article:

"This proposal overlooks (1) the evident division of opinion in the United States, which is not an Anglo-Saxon, but a composite nation; (2) the impossibility of accepting the obligation to defend all the British imperial interests, and (3) the unwillingness of either contractant to recognize any degree of subordination to the other. A few months' experience of such an alliance would render its incompatibilities so clear to both countries that its existence would prove a cause of serious estrangement."

But it is not the idea of an alliance so much as it is the Ambassador himself, that is "impossible," to a goodly number of editors. "Mr. Harvey is intolerable as Sir Oracle," declares the Buffalo *Evening News* (Rep.). "He is boresome in any rôle, and more particularly in this one," agrees the Dayton *News* (Dem.). Mr. Harvey's latest speech seems to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) "a combination of meddlesome impudence and bad taste." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) and the Newark *News* (Ind.) agree that the real reason Mr. Harvey objects to an alliance of England, France and America, is because Woodrow Wilson approved it. The Republican New York *Tribune* charges Ambassador Harvey with throwing "a large monkey-wrench into the machinery of the Washington Conference." The speech, we are told, was both "bad advice" and "bad history." The Monroe Doctrine, as *The Tribune* reads history, was tantamount to an alliance with Great Britain which might have meant joint war against the Holy Alliance, and "if to protect Latin-America from attack we were willing a hundred years ago to cooperate with Great Britain, surely here is a precedent for helping to protect France and the civilization she represents from future attack." If at any time our national advantage or safety should call for an alliance with Great Britain or any other country, there is, it says, absolutely no reason why Washington's advice to the infant nation should stand in the way; "a free nation has no enslaved foreign policy."



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"NO WAR," SAYS THE PRESIDENT.
"NO ALLIANCE," SAYS THE AMBASSADOR.

At Yorktown, President Harding called war with Britain "unthinkable." This statement, joined with Ambassador Harvey's recent declaration against alliances, is taken to point the way toward an American policy of close friendship without entanglement with Great Britain.

Colonel Harvey, declares the New York *Times* (Dem.) fell upon Lord Derby's remarks on an alliance with "the zeal of a country editor attacking an effete aristocrat of Europe," and his words "can be taken by France only as a serious rebuff." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) agree that the Harvey assertion was particularly ill-timed. In the opinion of *The Constitution*, Mr. Harvey's address "puts this country in the incongruous position of inviting the nations of the world to restrict and curtail their defensive armaments without incurring any obligation on our part to assist in guaranteeing world-wide peace." And it asks regarding France:

"Are we to say that we refuse to assume with the balance of the world our obligation to lead the world to and to keep it in the path of peace?

"Or are we to say to France that we propose to 'go it alone' because George Washington thought that was a good policy to pursue one hundred and forty years ago?

"What part will the United States play in this great drama?

"If Ambassador Harvey is right, then the conscience of this country and of the world is wrong."

Frenchmen, according to a Paris cable dispatch to the New York *Times*, resent Mr. Harvey's warning. France is not seeking an alliance, but rather, so Frenchmen feel, "is going to Washington to remind America of a broken promise," made on his own initiative by President Wilson and in return for which France gave up more direct and material guarantees.

But Mr. Philippe Millet, who represents the *Petit Parisian* at the Arms Conference, cables his newspaper that he finds in America a deep-seated prejudice against anything resembling an alliance.

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SENATOR WATSON'S SERIOUS CHARGES

A GENERAL INDICTMENT against the American Expeditionary Forces in France was recently delivered by Senator Watson of Georgia, when he charged on the floor of the Senate that American soldiers were sent to the gallows without court-martial or any other form of trial; that American officers shot down enlisted men for what they considered insolence; that officers made courtesans of army nurses; and that wounded soldiers lying by the roadside were subjected to inhuman treatment. Secretary of War Weeks, however, declares that War Department records show that only ten members of the A. E. F. were hanged; that in each case the facts had been thoroughly investigated; that all the ten were formally tried, convicted and executed for non-military offenses. General Pershing, ex-Secretary of War Baker, and high army officers agree that the Senator's charges are "preposterous" and "incredible." Since, however, "Senator Watson has made them on his personal credit as a Senator, the Senate has acted wisely in ordering an immediate investigation into their truth," thinks the New York *World*. Declared the Georgia Senator:

"How many Senators know that a private soldier was frequently shot by his officers because of some complaint against officers' insolence; and that they had gallows upon which men were hanged, day after day, without court-martial or any other form of trial? How many Senators know that? I had and have the photograph of one of those gallows, upon which 21 white boys had already been executed at sunrise when the photograph was taken; and there were others waiting in the camp jails to be hanged morning after morning.

"I can produce that kodak picture, hastily taken, of at least one of those gallows upon which white men were hanged like dogs. I can produce the witnesses, if necessary, to prove that men were shot by their officers without any kind of trial.

"In the hospitals they were neglected. The officers made courtesans of too many of the nurses—not all of them, but too many of them. In the hospitals, on the roadside, wounded, suffering, and dying, those men were treated inhumanly, and I was told so by the men themselves.

"We are building up here in this country a militarism just like that of the Kaiser and his staff. The man is becoming nothing; the officer is becoming everything. The civilian is becoming nothing; the militarist is becoming everything.

"This country never has learned one-half of what our soldiers suffered. 'Hard Boiled' Smith was tried, and he was not punished to any considerable extent. His punishment was purely nominal. He laid the fault upon his superior officer. That officer has never even been reprimanded, much less punished."

"MEN WERE HANGED LIKE DOGS"

and "shot by their officers without any kind of trial," charges Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. The charges are disputed and will be investigated by a Senate Committee.

But "such proofs as photographs of gallows, which the Senator has offered, are of the flimsiest kind," declares the Omaha *Bee*, "for gallows existed in France, and men were hanged, but only after the approval of President Wilson." "When it comes to photographic evidences, have we forgotten the photographs of Polar discoveries made by a certain Dr. Cook?" asks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*. "Any Senator who will make such a charge without the most minute investigation and the most positive proof is out of place in that body," maintains the Boston *Herald*. "And the Senate has ample power of discipline," we are reminded by the Buffalo *News*.

The St. Louis *Star* and the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, among other papers, find it hard to believe the Senator's charges because they are brought at such a late date—"three years after the Armistice," as *The State* remarks. Besides, notes *The Star*, "if there had been indiscriminate hangings in France, we would assuredly have heard of them ere this. It is rather difficult to conceal matters of this sort from 2,000,000 soldiers." That the charges, however, are too serious to go unprobed is the view of perhaps a score of editors. As the Washington *Post* puts it: "The man who asserts that he has evidence that soldiers were executed without trial makes a direct accusation of murder against army officers, and no person should be permitted to bring a charge of that character in the dark." It develops in an Atlanta dispatch to the New York *World*, moreover, that the young Atlanta reporter who furnished the photograph of the gallows "had been told by the guard that on twenty-one consecutive mornings a man had been executed on them."

The Georgia Senator, however, sticks to his guns and reiterates his charges. Certainly high officials who have attempted to refute the Georgia Senator's accusations by heaping ridicule and contempt on him are not mending matters, asserts the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. "It is 'nice' to try and hush them up, but what American wants to be 'nice' if injustice has been done?" demands the Omaha *World-Herald*, as it cites the case of the five soldiers who were convicted of murder "without a scrap of evidence to incriminate them" and incarcerated in Fort Leavenworth until recently. In the Watson matter, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*—

"Any speech, any writing, any book or any rule that will keep embryo tyrants out of the armies of the future will be good for the service and better for the country."

"The public will look kindly upon a thorough examination into the relative status of the officer and the enlisted man," avers the Columbia (S. C.) *Record*, which recalls the charges of General Ansell, that "the administration of military law is cruel and inhuman." Continues *The Record*:

"Other persons, of both high and low place, have made sweeping assertions that the American army discipline was 'Prussianized' and debasing to the men in the ranks. The case of 'Hard Boiled' Smith is a case in point. There have been others that have been brought to light, and undoubtedly there were thousands of instances where officers took advantage of their position."

If Mr. Watson makes out a fair case, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "he will shake the American Army to its foundations." But—

"What is of far greater importance is to get at the roots of the caste system in our Army; to make our military organization more democratic, more in accord with our national ideals.

"It is hardly possible that the most ardent friend of the American Army system will contend that it does not tolerate, indeed even guard zealously, one law for the officer and another law altogether for the enlisted man. There are many illustrations to show that court-martial can, when deemed necessary in the interest of so-called discipline, make a sham and a mockery of justice. It is almost impossible to get an officer punished for any sort of offense against his subordinates. On the other hand, absurdly magnified sentences were meted out to privates for the most trivial and petty offenses. These facts are commonplaces to observers of Army affairs."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMANY is the land of promise.—*Asheville Times.*

A TAX a day keeps normalcy away.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

THE peace left us taxes, but taxes leave us no peace.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

SANTA CLAUS will settle the buyers' strike.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE only thing that keeps the bootleggers in business is customers.—*Canton News.*

"LENINE Turns Honest," says a headline. That was the only way he could turn.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE problems of the schoolboy serve to keep the home sires learning.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

IF Germany really wants to get rid of Bergdoll, all she has to do is to declare war.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE only concern that seems to be making money in Russia is the government printing-office.—*Seattle Times.*

THE present situation affords considerable food for thought, if hash can be called food.—*Birmingham News.*

AND then, a tariff wall keeps our American goods from being seized upon by cheap foreign money.—*Birmingham News.*

MANUFACTURERS report automobile is within the reach of all. In New York all are within reach of the automobile.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Dutch Government is planning to build a larger navy so that it can take a more important part in the discussion about cutting it down.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WELL, we guess every possible means of lightening the tax burden has received the careful consideration of our statesmen now except not spending so much money.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A TRUCKLOAD of baggage belonging to visiting diplomats was hit by a street car, but not enough damage was done to make the baggage spring a leak.—*Washington Post.*

GOD made the coal, but we hesitate to hold Him responsible for the coal operators.—*Columbia Record.*

THE German mark has quite a distance to drop yet before it catches up with the kaiser.—*Portland Oregonian.*

THE miners want more pay and less work. The Coal Trust wants more dividends and less pay. The public wants more coal and less talk.—*Life.*

MR. LUDENDORF says that in the next war Germany will profit by the mistakes she made in the last one. If that's the case, she will stay out of it.—*Marion Star.*

WE seem willing enough to feed the other nations of the world, but that's as much as Senator Lodge will let us do. We mustn't associate with them.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A WIFE has been fined $5 for whipping her husband on the street. Now that a schedule of prices has been arranged, may we not expect a series? — *New York Morning Telegraph.*

OUR delegation is notable for its bright Hughes.—*Asheville Times.*

THESE obesity doctors live on the fat of the land.—*Asheville Times.*

NOW that China has an open door, she needs a bouncer.—*Washington Post.*

NEW YORK is now in for four more years of Hylan fling.—*Asheville Times.*

SUGGESTION to business: Money is a boomerang; turn it loose.—*Birmingham News.*

STILL, if freight rates remain higher, why should hire be lower?—*San Diego Tribune.*

SOON there will be work for all, but one trouble is all are not for work.—*Manila Bulletin.*

JUDGE LANDIS has two jobs, but he thinks that Babe Ruth should be satisfied with one.—*Canton News.*

THOSE who bought German marks as a speculation have got all the speculation they paid for.—*Boston Herald.*

AN excellent figurehead for battle-ships would be a formal design of a weeping taxpayer.—*Kingston Whig.*

AFTER a time it may occur to Americans to call a conference on limitation of automobile accidents.—*Albany Journal.*

PERHAPS postal thefts were less frequent in Mr. Burleson's time because bandits got tired of waiting for the mail.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF placed end to end, the national debts would reach to the conclusion that war is unprofitable.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

THE unemployed will be glad to learn that another meeting is to be held in January to consider the situation and correct the October charts.—*Seattle Times.*

IT may be mere coincidence, but we notice that most of the objection and criticism of the Farm Bloc's efforts in behalf of national welfare come from newspapers representing the Wall Street Bloc.—*Capper's Weekly* (*Topeka*).

ALL that communism needs to make it successful is somebody to feed and clothe it.—*Columbia Record.*

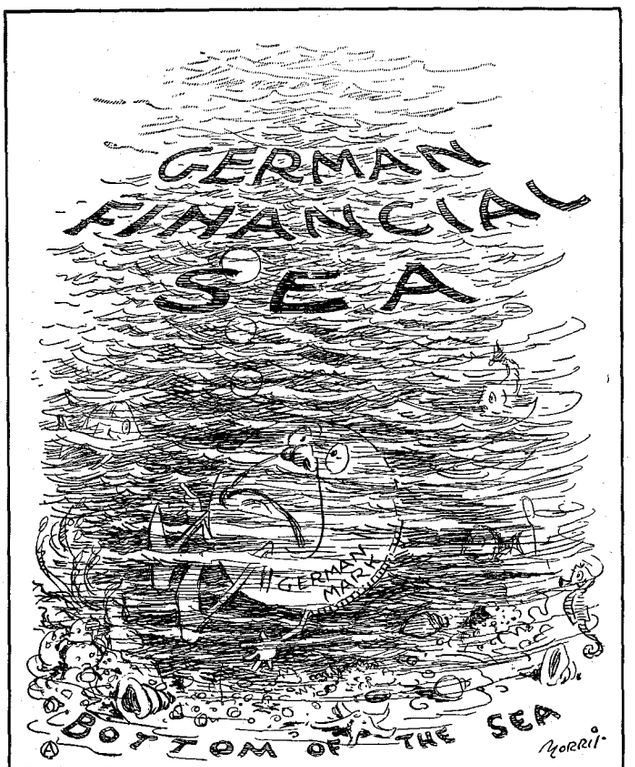
WE would not advise Karl and Zita to come to America, but they might do very well in New York.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THIS submersible battle-ship that England is to build will be handy in case the world decides to sink all its war craft.—*Seattle Times.*

WE don't mind supporting the government, but we think the government should leave us enough to support ourselves.—*Columbia Record.*

A COUPLE of candidates nominated for New York offices are discovered to be in Sing Sing. The usual plan is to elect them first.—*Life.*

THE long-promised relief from the tax burden is in sight. The Senate has just voted to reduce the tax on chewing-gum from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



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THE GERMAN MARK: "McGinty had nothing on me!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHY THE GERMAN MARK WORRIES FRANCE

WHEN THREE MARKS EQUAL ONE CENT, American money, we are warned that the time has come to look alert lest France become bankrupt, for France must have cash reparation from Germany to keep herself going. This is the verdict of some British journals, and their German contemporaries, while not worried especially about the fate of France, seem equally alarmed about the general outcome, for the Berlin *Vorwärts* says that "if the German mark reaches the level of the Austrian crown it will wreck the economic system of Germany and that of the rest of the world as by some terrible explosion." Returning travelers report Germany humming with industry, her workers well paid and well clothed and fed, with taxes the lowest in Europe, and a promising export trade stimulated by her cheap money, which permits her to underbid England, France, and America on foreign orders. Thus the cheap mark helps Germany and hits every one else. Two developments are said to be responsible for the downward course of the mark. First, the fact that the German printing presses are "apparently running wild and that no limitations have been put on the inflation of the currency." Secondly, it is said that the German gold reserve has been "drawn down to such a thin point that it is hardly worth reckoning, in consideration of the vast number of marks in circulation."

GERMANY'S EVER-HEAVIER CROSS.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

That Hugo Stinnes and his friends have lost faith in the solvency of Germany and are working to save big business for future eventualities is the downright declaration of George Bernhard, editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, who adds that Mr. Stinnes and his associates believe Germany will not be able to pay the indemnities and that the Allies will enforce economic or political reprisals which will result in the collapse of the German Empire. Some commentators on Mr. Bernhard's remarks note that he "carefully avoids saying Mr. Stinnes and his friends are working unpatriotically, because they regard the salvation of big German business as the only nucleus out of which the future of the German state can grow."

In the view of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly German agent in the United States, Germany is not responsible for the fall in the price of the mark. It is due, he says, to the fact that foreign owners of the mark have lost confidence in Germany's ability to pay. They believed at first that the actual value of German money was greater than the stock market quotations showed, and so they invested heavily. Altho Dr. Dernburg admits that Berlin is the center of transactions in the mark, he avers that German banks are working chiefly on orders from abroad, and estimates foreign bank accounts at Berlin at between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 marks. He recommends a ten years' moratorium on reparation payments, and cancellation of the Entente's debts to America as among measures needed.

Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches inform us that the League of German Industrialists has voted to come to the financial aid of the Government by placing at its disposal the foreign credits of the League's members, which, it is estimated, will yield 1,000,000,000 gold marks. The meeting of the Industrialists was attended by 1200 representatives of big business concerns, and Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, participated in the debate on the resolution, urging the delegates to support the credit scheme. Other participants were Hugo Stinnes, the financier, and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, director of the Krupp Works, and it is related that after a stormy debate of seven hours a resolution was approved which sets forth the following conditions:

"Adoption by the Government of a program of rigid economy and consultation with private enterprises in formulating the economic and tax program.

"Declaration of the Government's willingness to call upon foreign financial experts for advice in regard to the amount of credit to be floated and its relation to the prevailing fluctuations of foreign exchange.

"Enterprises in the hands of the State and public bodies to be managed in such a manner that they cease to be a drain upon the public treasury.

"Freedom of the country's economic life from every restriction that hinders its development. In this category the League places the eight-hour day."

Some German financial writers say the Government cannot agree to these conditions, while others insinuate that the industrial leaders are not "excessively anxious to aid the Government." The Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* warns the Government against "surrendering itself into the hand of Stinnes and his associates," and says that the proposition of the Industrialists is "anything but a credit aid, and rather a political bargain which may easily be converted to usury." This daily adds that "this is the first instance in modern history of taxpayers arrogating to themselves the prerogative of dictating to the state conditions under which they are willing to come to its aid."

The political correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* writes:

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"In France the Government has estimated a budget deficit in 1922, of 1,625,000,000 francs, and France relies largely on German reparation payments to make good this huge deficit. If the German mark became practically worthless then the value of the German indemnity payments would disappear. The possibility of French bankruptcy might then loom on the horizon."

London financial observers compare the downward curve in the value of German currency to that which preceded the utter collapse of Austrian and Polish exchanges and this writer recalls that the rapid fall of the mark began shortly after the last German payment of reparations. But this is not the only cause of exchange decline, we are told, for "no serious attempt is being made in Germany to meet expenditure out of taxation." This was also the case in Austria, and also, as in Austria, Germany is "discharging her internal liabilities by printing paper money." We read then:

"Whether this policy is due to a lack of courage in levying taxation, or a deliberate plan to repudiate the internal debt or a desire to depreciate the currency faster than the rate of wages can rise or to demonstrate the impossibility of paying the reparations—or to all of these causes—the effect is the same. It is inevitably causing anxiety both in French and English political circles in view of the next payment of reparations."

In the French view, the whole reparations scheme seems to be going to pot, and the Paris *Figaro* remarks:

"The German plan is clear. It is to prepare for bankruptcy in order to ruin Germany's creditors by it while affecting as little as possible Germany's own interests. It has been suggested that the Allies declare Germany bankrupt and appoint a German debt commission such as was done with Turkey, and we evidently will be compelled to return to that policy of guarantees which we would have done better not to have abandoned."

Not a few French newspapers agree with the Paris *Liberté*, which considers that as far as the Government is concerned, Germany has reached the long-sought state of bankruptcy, and therefore:

SONG OF THE DAY.

FRITZ: "All by myself, mit my pushcart!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

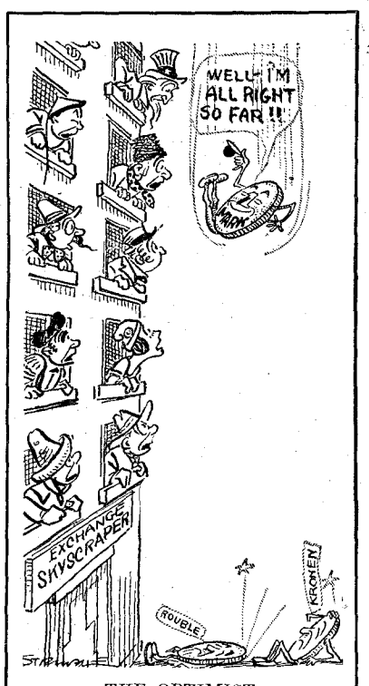
"Germany's sovereignty must be restricted and put under the Allies' supervision. The Treaty of Versailles gives the Allies this right just as it gives the right to remit all or part of the reparations if it deems it necessary. It now only remains to be seen which of these two rights the Allies have decided to employ."

Meanwhile, Paris dispatches advise us that the entire Reparations Commission, accompanied by Roland W. Boyden and Colonel James A. Logan as American observers, has gone to Berlin to demand that Germany make an immediate advance payment of between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 marks, gold, as an instalment on the fixt annuity of 500,000,000 gold marks due January 15th. Germany has been making representations that this payment should be postponed, and this new test of Germany's good faith, according to "a high official," has been dictated "chiefly by the mark's fluctuation and the desire of the Reparations Commission to ascertain just how far Germany's Government is guilty of provoking the mark's fall." The serious fact in the situation, we are told, is that the Reparations Commission admits that it has no power to prevent the German Government from printing bank-notes. Between September 15th and October 8th Germany printed 5,500,000,000 new paper marks, it seems, and Germany's program is then described to be as follows:

"First—She does not have to pay anything on the November 15 variable annuity payment because the 300,000,000 marks due has been covered by payments in kind.

"Second—To cover a part of the 500,000,000 marks, gold, fixt annuity due January 15 by a certain amount in kind and a part through external loans which she is now trying to arrange in England and the United States, with only a small portion in her own securities, and to ask postponement of the balance until the next date, when the fixt annuity is due, or April 15.

"Third—To keep the mark down as at present or lower in order to reduce her variable annuity due February 15, which would come about by the fact that export prices have not kept pace with the fluctuation of the mark. Consequently the Allies' 26 per cent. tax, calculated in gold marks, would be far less than anticipated as based on her present export figures."



THE OPTIMIST.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

THE MARK BLIZZARD.

1914—The "Scrap of Paper."
1921—"Reaping the Whirlwind."

—*London Opinion.*

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A JAPANESE PLEA FOR PUBLICITY

THE DAY OF SECRET CONCLAVES in the disposition of questions bearing vitally on the welfare and peace of the world is past, and it is of the very greatest importance that Japan's delegates at Washington realize this fact, says the Tokyo *Asahi*. It hopes that Japan's delegates will act in "strict conformity with the new situation introduced into international affairs in line with the trend of the times," for as diplomatic policies in Western countries have come to be "the reflection of public opinion and the needs of peoples," it follows that the decisions of an international conference have come to be largely influenced "by public opinion and not by the arbitrary and personal views of the representatives in council." This daily recalls that:

"In the days of old, the representatives of the Powers to a conference were allowed to keep everything concerning the proceedings and results of the discussions and deliberations absolutely secret, quoting the proverb that speech is silver but silence is gold. To-day, however, the principal factor in diplomatic success consists in the effort on the part of representatives of a country to present their beliefs, convictions and views frankly and candidly to the world and let the others at the conference and the public opinion of the world thoroughly understand the position and standing of the country they represent.

"International questions have become more and more complicated lately, so that, unless given full particulars and details, even the statesmen of various countries participating in the conference are apt to feel much difficulty in grasping the true facts of certain issues. On the other hand, the peoples in general form general conceptions and ideas concerning questions only through newspaper reports stating the views and opinions of the representatives of various countries and evolve their own views and opinions, which will, in turn, produce the surroundings and atmosphere of the conference. Therefore, the more the representatives of a country succeed in making the world understand the position and standing of their own country the more advantages and successes they may obtain at the conference."

A DUTCH VIEW OF JAPAN.

JONATHAN: "Come into our circle!"
JAPAN: "Delighted! (aside) But how shall I get out again?"
—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

Because of their "ignorance of the power and might of public opinion," *The Asahi* declares that the Japanese delegates "ignominiously failed at the Portsmouth Peace Conference and the Versailles Conference," and it hopes that their successors at Washington will remember these "bitter experiences" and "adopt a far more open-hearted, democratic, and liberal attitude" toward the men of the press and others than has been taken heretofore by the generality of Japanese statesmen and officials. Such a change in approach is necessary not merely for Japan's success at the Washington Conference, but also for the amelioration of Japanese-American relationship. We read then:

"Indeed, many false and mischievous reports concerning Japan are circulated in the United States, and this fact has caused Mr. Archibald Hurd, an English naval expert, to advance his opinion that, in view of a slanderous utterance made in American Congress to the effect that, besides eight battle-ships building at her own dockyards, Japan has caused English shipbuilders to construct four more, and other kindred pernicious allegations with reference to the naval preparations of Japan, the Conference will be called a success if it proves itself serviceable in dispelling these falsehoods and inventions. A host of mischiefs of this sort are directed against the policies and actions of Japan. In these circumstances, our delegates should entirely abandon the bureaucratic attitude and do their best to secure thorough understanding of Japan by the peoples in Europe and America. The more they try to elucidate the true intentions and aims of Japan to Western peoples, the more they will come to touch with the misunderstandings toward Japan and can disclose the clandestine and wicked convictions of anti-Japanese propagandists to all the world. This will go far to achieve a most beneficial result to Japan at the Conference."

CANADA'S AMERICANIZATION

THE FEAR THAT CANADA is slowly but surely being Americanized is exprest every once in a while by some prominent Canadian, remarks the Winnipeg *Canadian Finance*, but a brief examination of conditions in the Dominion shows that the "surprizing thing is we were not Americanized generations ago." But the very things which have kept Canada as a nation different in many respects from the American nation, we are told, are the things that will form the dividing factor for many years to come. Meanwhile, the writer calls attention to the many influences that tend to Americanize the Canadian people in these words:

"Their nation of over one hundred million people is freely intermixing with our nation of about eight million people. Our eight millions read American journals; use American machinery and appliances; see American pictures at the movie theaters; listen to American preachers and public men; read news of international events as prepared for the American people and therefore from the American view-point; are surrounded by customs and characteristics peculiar to this continent; listen to American players playing typical American plays in our theaters—and so on. Is it not a tribute to the solidarity of the Canadian character that it still remains Canadian in the face of all these Americanizing influences?"

Some there are who believe any trace of Americanism in a Canadian is regrettable, but these are the trouble-makers, according to this weekly, which avers that "no Canadian can be a true citizen of his country unless he possesses traits of character which we, in common with our American cousins, are proud to possess." To continue:

"If we would take the trouble to analyze the things which seem to have been injected into our character from down South, we will find that many of them are well worth having—there are traits in the American character which we can well afford to cultivate in our own character—and there are other traits which are all right in their proper place and at the proper time, but as a nation we do not like them. That is only natural—nations have their likes and dislikes just as men do.

"We do not mind being Americanized so long as the process includes a still stronger cultivation of those British principles which are the foundation upon which both the American national character and the Canadian national character have been solidly set—further than that we do not care to go—neither do we need to. We are content to remain a little different."

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BRAZIL'S PENALTIES OF PEACE

UNEXPECTED PROSPERITY through the war, and unprepared-for adversity through the peace has been the lot of Brazil, a country, observes the Paris *Journal des Debats*, in which foresight and thrift are not national virtues. Money is freely spent and sometimes in anticipation, we are told, so that the extent and severity of the present crisis need occasion no surprize. Before the war, Brazil's exports were almost wholly products of her soil, namely, coffee, cocoa, sugar and rubber; but to supply certain commodities to the warring countries Brazil developed industries not previously hers. There was much breeding of cattle, and cold storage buildings were constructed at Sao Paulo, for Brazil became an exporter of frozen meat, bacon, butter, cereals, et cetera. As the nations which formerly sold merchandise to Brazil were most of them busy with war, her purchases declined 'in inverse ratio to the increase of her sales, with the result that she showed a credit trade balance." Gold flowed in, and until 1919 Brazil lived through a term of unparalleled prosperity, altho symptoms of crisis and of lean years were discernible to the cautious. We read then:

"The economy practised by the belligerents immediately after the conclusion of peace, and their gradual resumption of production, put an abrupt end to Brazil's exports. The cessation of orders caused a fall in prices, and coffee, Brazil's chief article of export, suddenly declined in value. On the other hand, the country had urgent need of certain commodities, such as railway material, which she had been unable to procure during the war. The expenditure on these, which should have been spread over five years, had to be incurred within a very limited period. These factors accounted for last year's debit trade balance."

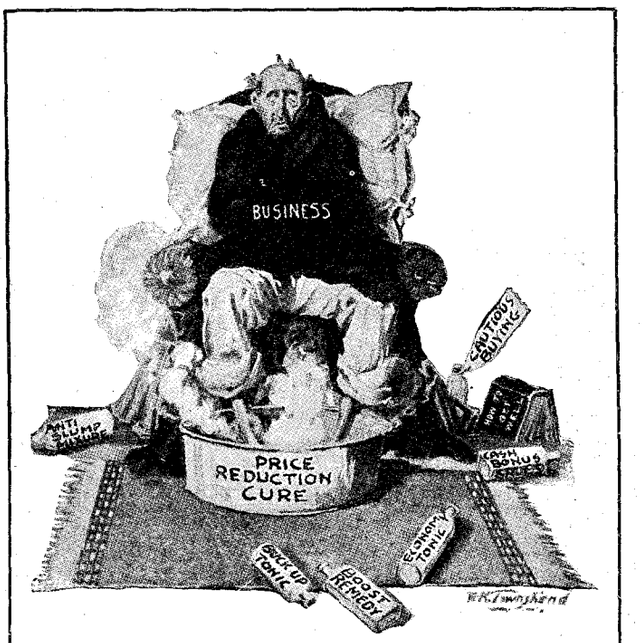
The *Journal des Debats* goes on to inform us that of the two alternatives for restoring national credit, namely, issue of notes and borrowing money, President Pessoa and the majority of Brazilians are opposed to note issue, and therefore the Brazilian Federal Government decided to borrow. A loan of $50,000,000 in two series has been arranged with a New York syndicate on "very onerous terms," we are told, for the Federal Government must pledge consumption and stamp taxes, and, as collateral security, the customs. The first series of the loan has been well subscribed without having materially affected the market, and measures for reducing expenditure and imports are in contemplation. The real source of the evil, according to this French daily, lies in the special economic constitution of the country, whose prosperity depends "almost entirely on coffee, which represents 60 per cent. of its exports." The present menace to that industry may be given as the cause of Brazil's difficulties, and we read:

"The rich and well-governed State of Sao Paulo, which produces 80% of Brazilian coffee, has acquired by reason of its financial, political and economic strength, a preponderating influence in the Union. Since the abolition of slavery in 1888, coffee-planting has been dependent on European labor, of which a continuous supply has to be kept up owing to the habit of the foreign laborer of setting up for himself after saving sufficient money for the purpose.

The sudden failure of this supply on the outbreak of war, which in addition caused a number of Europeans to return home, produced a coffee crisis. Even at the present day, in spite of the resumption of immigration, the shortage of labor is one of the chief causes of the present unfavorable situation. The Federal Government is striving to attract agricultural laborers to the country, its agents are ransacking Europe for them, and the vessels of the Brazilian Lloyd are returning from Hamburg laden with immigrants from Central Europe. The State of Sao Paulo, whose prosperity is seriously menaced by the shortage, has anticipated the Union in attracting agricultural laborers from Europe by means of special contracts with emigration and navigation companies. The Brazilian planter gives the preference to German, Polish and, above all, Italian laborers, but owing to the shortage of labor, the State does not hesitate to bring over Japanese, to welcome agricultural Russians from General Wrangel's late army, and even contemplates the introduction of Chinese labor. But notwithstanding all these efforts, the labor crisis is far from being averted."

But labor shortage is not the only reason for the present depression, we are told, for the planter "lives from hand to mouth without capital behind him" and in order to obtain the credits needed in his business must apply to a broker who advances him money and in return receives a charge upon the crop. Then—

"The broker discounts the planter's bill with a bank, and all goes well if market conditions, not only local but general, are favorable. But the least alarm, a mere withdrawal of credit or delay in the receipt of orders, throws all this machinery out of gear by holding up the sale of the crop which was to enable the



SLUMP FEVER: MANY REMEDIES, BUT NO CURE.

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

broker to repay himself his loan to the planter, and to pay the bank's discount. Then orders accumulate on the market, prices drop, and sales are still further delayed. The banks being unable to extend the limit for meeting bills, planters and brokers apply to private lenders, offering a higher rate of interest. As these lenders, attracted by the interest, withdraw their current and close their deposit accounts, the banks' ready cash, reserves and general resources are diminished, with the result that panic ensues, and coffee is sold at rubbish prices. Such is the state of business in Sao Paulo, and when it is remembered that these operations center round a sole product, which forms the staple wealth of the country, the gravity of the present situation will be easily realized. . . .

"The people of Sao Paulo realized during the war the danger of depending on one branch of agriculture, and simultaneously with the destruction by frost of a great part of the 1918 crop, came the sudden stoppage of the import of British textile fabrics, so that attention was turned to cotton cultivation and the cotton industry.

"Cotton, which up to that date had been little cultivated in Sao Paulo, found an excellent soil and a favorable climate in the north. A long and tough fiber was produced which was highly appreciated, and, altho inferior to that of Pernambuco, has afforded scope for the development of a local cotton industry which has become very important. The cotton export returns for 1920 offered good prospects for the future, but subsequently the plant suffered from the attacks of a parasite, and orders fell off, probably owing to the inferior quality of the cotton and its faulty preparation, so that there is no great foundation for hopes of the development of the industry in Sao Paulo."

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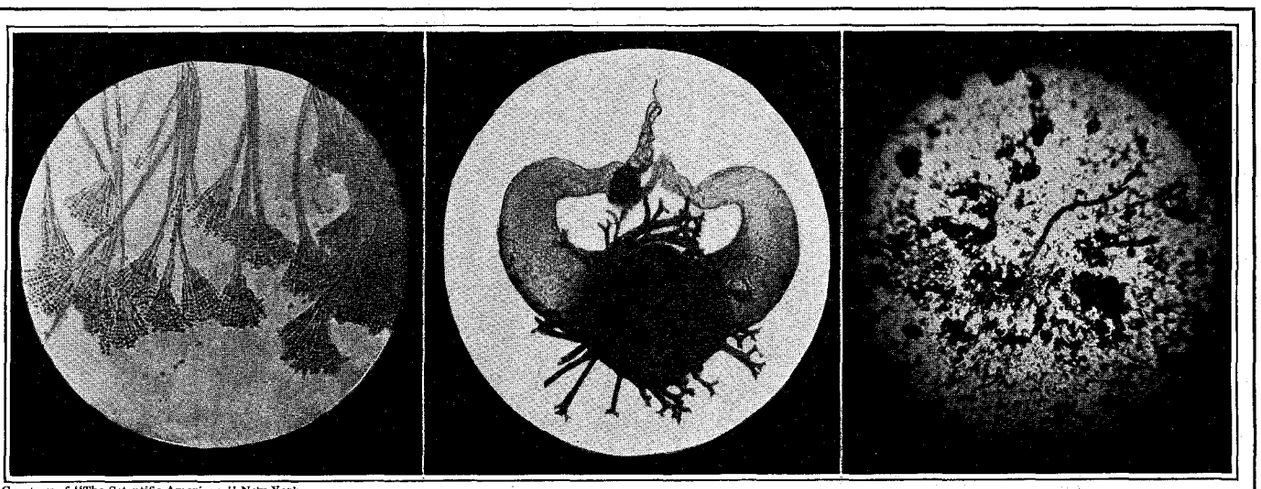
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A TYPICAL COLLECTION OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA FOUND ON FRENCH PAPER MONEY.

OUR GERM-LADEN MONEY

HAPPY HOMES FOR DANGEROUS GERMS are maintained at public expense on worn-out bank-notes and on coins, according to Jacques Boyer, who writes on "Dirty Money and Disease" in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York). Most civilized countries destroy paper money when it is unfit for use, and the United States now washes and irons bank-bills; but these processes are too often postponed, Mr. Boyer tells us, until the bill has become dangerously germ-laden, and the cleaning of coins has never been attempted, altho it ought to be easy. Numerous facts prove, Mr. Boyer asserts, that the germs of disease are transmitted by means of bank-notes, and gold, silver, nickel and copper coins. Huge numbers of microbes are likely to secure lodgement on paper money and small coins in the course of their travels from pocket to pocket among all sorts and conditions of humanity. He continues:

"The microscope reveals a frightful number of bacteria and of molds within the folds of the filthy rags which we are often forced to use as money, some of which, moreover, often have their pieces pasted together with strips of gummed paper. Moreover, these small bills rapidly deteriorate from the very fact of their intensive circulation. Like the Wandering Jew, paper notes of low denominations never rest upon their travels, whereas their rich cousins, the big bank-notes, enjoy a period of repose from time to time within the bill-folds of the well-to-do, or the strong boxes of financial establishments.

"More than thirty years ago the Hungarian botanist, Jules Schaarschmitt, detected the presence of abundant cryptogamic vegetation as well as of a number of microbes, mingled with the débris of starch, of linen or cotton fibers, of fragments of hair and other organic matter, upon paper money. At about the same time Prof. Rainsch d'Erlangen likewise discovered the presence of various algæ and bacteria upon copper, silver and gold coins issued by various European governments.

"We, ourselves, have likewise examined a certain number of small French notes of a much worn character, and can, therefore, give our readers direct evidence as to their condition. Furthermore, any one who reads these lines may verify most of our experiments, provided he happens to possess a microscope having a magnifying power of from 250 to 300 diameters.

"Take a needle or scalpel and slightly scratch one of the dirty spots upon a worn bank-note, then place the fragments thus obtained in a drop of pure water resting upon the object glass of a comparatively powerful microscope. Within the material taken from bank-notes, even those which are least soiled, the observer will find a number of varieties of yeasts, great numbers of microscopic algæ and bacteria, various bacillæ, especially the agent of putrefaction, and a parasite which is particularly abundant upon the tongue, in the saliva, and within the interstices of the teeth. More rarely we have observed some of the lower fungi, and even minute worms, such as the small vinegar mite, as well as such organic débris as fibers of cloth, grains of starch, and bits of hair, fur, etc.

"The differences in the bacteria found on bank-notes and on coins are not so great as might be supposed. All of the microscopic algæ grow much more freely upon the latter than upon the former; on the other hand, there are many more colonies of microbes upon the grease spots and within the folds of the paper money.

"Dr. William H. Parker has recently made interesting studies. He began by sowing bank-notes and coins with the bacilli of diphtheria; upon later examination he found that these germs retained their virulence for several weeks. He then subjected to microscopic analysis the daily money receipts of various business houses. In this manner he discovered no less than 26 diphtheria baccili colonized on copper pennies; 40 upon silver half-dollars; 1,250 on comparatively clean bank-notes and colonies containing as many as 75,000 living on dirty bills. Dr. Thomas Darlington, Director of the Bureau of Health in New York, has made the proposition that 'greenbacks' should be withdrawn from circulation, because of the deplorable habit of most persons of handling and folding them so that they can be slipped readily into their pockets. After a few months of such usage these rolls of American paper money are scarcely safer to handle than our infected small French notes!

"An American technologist named F. B. Churchill has invented a means of 'rejuvenating' bank-notes no less than three times before it becomes necessary to destroy them. This method consists in washing the notes and passing them through hot metal rollers.

"Still more recently an improved machine has been invented by Mr. I. Ralph, of the Treasury at Washington, which is capable of washing and disinfecting dirty bank-notes at one and the same time. The soiled notes are placed between two endless bands of cloth and are thus carried first through the wash-water and then through the rinse-water. They are then submitted to gentle friction or rubbing while at the same time the cleansing process is continued by alternate saturation with a disinfectant and 'squeezing dry' of endless bands of cloth. Before leaving the apparatus they are passed into a second pair of cloth bands which run through large iron rollers heated by gas; these rollers dry them and smooth them in a single operation. With this machine a couple of women can wash 4,000 bills per hour,

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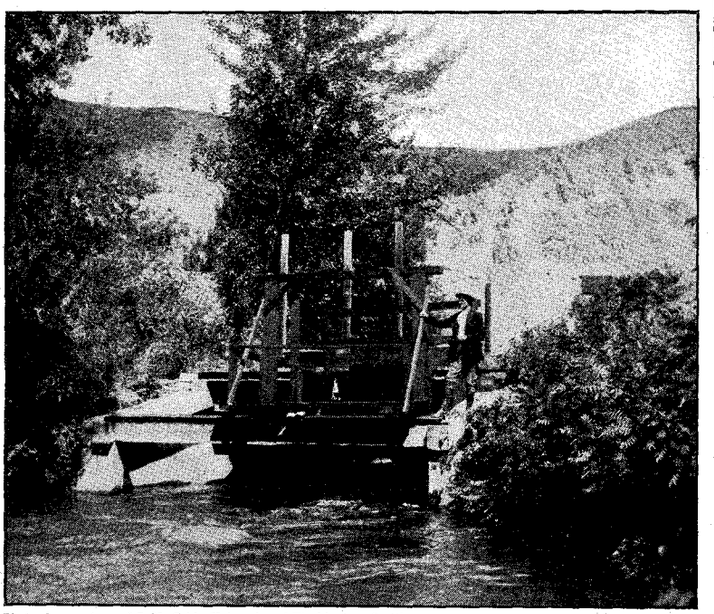
not only destroying all microbes, but disinfecting them so as to make them sanitary and fit to be delivered once more to the public."

When bank-notes are too much worn, too dirty, or too badly mutilated to be fit for public circulation they are destroyed either by chemical processes or by fire. In the United States bundles of condemned bank-notes are thrown into huge cutting machines whose immense blades quickly reduce them to fragments. The latter are then macerated in a solution of caustic soda or potash till they have been transformed to a pulpy liquid. In France this treatment was long ago abandoned and the notes are incinerated instead. We read further:

The apparatus used for this purpose in the National Bank of France is heated by a gas furnace. It is composed of a simple metal retort having a false bottom, and provided with openings at the top and bottom which can be closed by tampons; it is almost entirely surrounded by a jacket of fire-brick. Thanks to certain clever devices connected with the apparatus the heating of this ingenious crematory furnace is very largly accomplished by the distillation products which proceed from it. For this reason 50 francs worth of gas is sufficient to reduce to ashes 15 million hundred-franc notes!

"The usual size of bacteria is 1 micro-millimeter in diameter and from two to five times as long, tho both smaller ones and larger ones are known. Some bacteria produce spores—these are minute reproductive bodies which represent a resting stage of the organism. When 'ripe' these spores are spherical, ovoid, or long-ovoid in shape. They are extremely small. Spores are doubly dangerous as agents of disease, first because of their minute size, which enables a single dirty bill to harbor many thousands, and secondly, because they are extremely resistant to destructive agents such as heat, cold, dryness, etc. They are capable on the one hand of germinating immediately under the proper conditions of food and moisture, and on the other of retaining their vitality for months or even years.

"In closing this brief article the writer wishes to lay especial emphasis upon the truly filthy and disgusting practise to which many persons are addicted of facilitating the counting of rolls of bills by moistening the finger in the mouth—thus affording any pathogenic germs an immediate entry into the body. Other careless persons run a risk of deadly infection by holding a bill between the lips when making change, and still others by handling dirty money and their bread or fruit without first washing the hands."



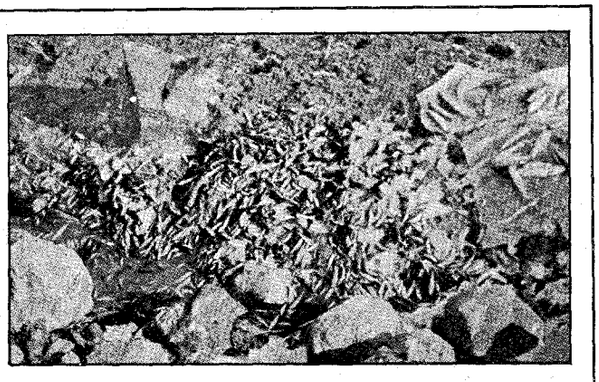
Photos by courtesy of J. N. Cobb, University of Washington, Seattle

ELECTRIC FISH-STOP IN IRRIGATION DITCH.

A water-wheel generates the electricity through a Ford magneto.

AN ELECTRIC FISH BARRAGE

ELECTRICALLY CHARGED ZONES of water are to keep fish out of the irrigation ditches on the Pacific Coast. The device has been tried out in the State of Washington, and its complete success is announced in an article contributed to *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco). The irrigation ditch, the writer tells us, while of great benefit in developing arid lands, as at present operated is a considerable menace to the salmon fisheries. It is estimated that each year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 young salmon, slowly making their way down-stream to the ocean home, pass into these ditches and are left to die when the water is drawn off. He continues:



THE ELECTRIC BARRAGE WOULD HAVE SAVED THEM.

"To cope with this situation numerous devices have been tried. Placing at the head of the ditch a screen with a mesh fine enough to prevent the small fish from passing through proved ineffectual. The drift and waste carried down by the current would clog the mesh, and the waters carrying the young fish would flow over the top of the screen and out onto the adjacent ground. Several other means of remedy were attempted, but only with partial success.

"Even were the screen to remain clear, the mode of progress of the salmon fry down-stream would make impracticable the use of a screen. Salmon almost universally swim head on to the current, and their progress down-stream is very slow in comparison with the current. The tail fins of the young fish are very soft and flexible, and it has been found that they become entangled in any screen set across the current and large numbers of the fish die right in the screen.

"Finally after giving the problem much serious study and making numerous experiments, C. D. Hessey, game commissioner of Yakima County in Eastern Washington, worked out an electrical barrier. This new invention is the electric fish-stop, and the photograph makes its method of operation plain.

"The electric fish-stop is placed across the head of the irrigation ditch. A small water-wheel and a magneto furnish the power. Small iron bars are set four feet apart on the front of the device extending down into the water. By a system of wiring and a vibrator to regulate the current the water is charged with electricity for a distance of about four feet from the bars. Fish coming down-stream with the current strike this charged water and immediately whirl around and continue on their way instead of going on into the irrigation ditch.

"The electric fish-stop shown herewith is one of two already in use in the Yakima, Washington, district, and construction of a large one is now under way for the Sunnyside Canal. Men familiar with the irrigation ditch problem are confident a successful solution has been found. Also, it is stated, the same device could be used to establish rearing ponds in any stream. It could be so placed as to make any size pond desired and the fish would be kept within the charged area. The invention is new. This is the first season it has been tried out, but there is every indication that it is a success."

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LIFE-SAVING WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

LIFE AND LIMB may be preserved in an industrial plant by the judicious use of photography. How it is done in one factory is told by A. Ellis Frampton of the Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa., in a paper read at the recent Safety Congress in Boston, and printed in *Paper* (New York). Safety may be promoted in a plant, Mr. Frampton points out, by speech, by the written word and by pictures. It is with the use of the last-named that he deals here. Mr. Frampton believes that pictures are "a powerful agent for the transmission of safety thoughts" and that on an average they can be used to a larger extent than at present. For the virility and the force of a good drawing or photograph has a universal appeal. The marvelous growth of the moving-picture industry he considers a tribute to this strength of impression, this ease of understanding. Even the literary men, tired of words to the point where they lose their best meaning, may go to the movies and be entertained. He continues:

Photos courtesy Hammermill Paper Co.

DON'T JOYRIDE ON TRUCKS.

"There is another side to the use of pictures which is worthy of thought. It is this, that those who work in our great industrial establishments are in many cases unlettered. They read with difficulty, maybe not at all, but they can understand the moral of a photograph which shows perhaps their fellow workman, John Jones, posing in some dangerous practise which all should avoid.

"To the question, 'What pictures shall I take?' the answer is to be found in your own ingenuity, in the study of safety bulletins and plant publications that are using such local safety photographs, and in the ideas of your workmen themselves.

"Take a camera and your note-book and go around your plant. Look for suitable backgrounds, preferably places which give you fear of accident, or places where accidents have happened. Call over workmen who have to do with these places. Explain to them that you wish to portray to every one in your establishment the danger of this place, and have your men act to expose this danger. When you put this picture in bulletin form or in your plant paper, be careful to say that the men in the picture understand the danger and that they are acting for the benefit of their fellows. If you have never used such bulletins or pictures, you will be agreeably surprized at the reception they will receive in your plant."

Mr. Frampton's company has been using art of this kind in its plant for nearly two years with pleasing results. The camera is used there to portray dangerous places and practises, to teach the right way of doing a piece of work, to praise the man who has done service for the cause of safety, to advertise the first-aid dispensary and first-aid kits, to portray new safety work and impress the workman with the fact that the management is keenly alive to his value. Mr. Frampton proceeds:

"Here is a photograph of one of our men whose loose coat sleeve caught in a revolving shaft. His coat was torn from his back and only his presence of mind in bracing himself against the iron work of his machine saved him from serious injury.

"Again we have a little drama in which three of our Italian-born laborers take part. The man in the picture is wielding a pick, Sam, a new man, carelessly comes up behind him. Pasquale seizes Sam and draws him out of the way of the flying pick. These men take great pleasure in posing for the picture.

"Next we have one of many pictures showing a man whose eyes have been saved by wearing goggles at his work. Then we find a batch of unsafe ladders by turning the safety committee loose in the mill in quest of them. We round up these killers, pull loose a few of the more dangerous rungs with our bare hands, and take their pictures. We take advantage of the opportunity also to have some of the men pose in positions which may befall them if they use the bad ladders.

"We find some of the men in the mill lifting objects the wrong way. We make a pair of photographs showing the right and wrong ways of lifting. Needless to say the man who posed the two pictures will lift the right way ever after.

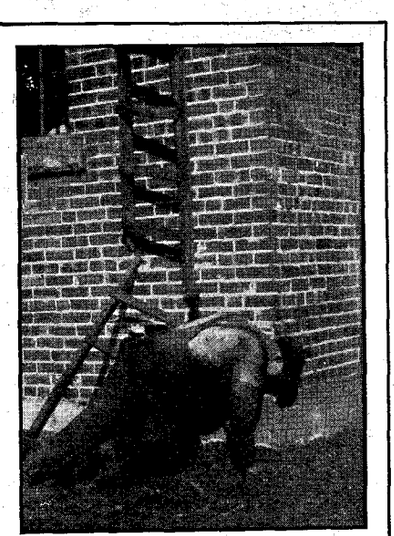
"Around a paper mill there are to be found tubes, rolls, cores, pipes, shafting and hosts of other round objects which may roll when stepped upon. We have one of the men posed taking a spill on a lot of shafting. You are acquainted with the story of the motorist who ran over a man and then as an afterthought hollered back, 'Look out!' The victim, in dismay, replied, 'Are you coming back again?' We find this attitude in line with workmen who frequently, without regard for those below, throw objects from roofs or scaffolds, crying out, after the piece has left their hand, 'Look out below!' We take a photograph of a man being hit under such circumstances.

"Again in passing through the mill we find a safety guard removed from a circular saw, which is left exposed through the carelessness of some man who has not learned the safety lesson. We take a picture of the saw just as it was left, and use this photograph with a little preachment in our plant paper.

"The carrying of pipes, planks, and other long objects quite frequently is the cause of injury to some unwary individual rounding a corner. If the front end of these objects is elevated, the unwary men may pass underneath without injury. So we pose an electrician carrying a piece of conduit tubing the right and the wrong way.

"Here is a trucker with several cases of paper nicely balanced on two wheels. Since the load is heavy and the balancing so delicate, there is the temptation for other workmen to have a little horse-play by giving the truck a hit, so we impress the fact that any movement beyond its center of gravity may upset the truck and injure the practical joker, or the man pushing the truck.

"Going through a broken train is a lot shorter than walking around it, or going up to the cross, many times. So once in a while, just to keep our men in mind of the danger, we go alongside of a freight train and take unposed pictures of men passing through a broken train that is being switched.



BEWARE OF BROKEN LADDERS.

"We find a man sitting on the sill of a second-story window. We take his picture and use it in a bulletin. Then, to make sure the practise will not be repeated at that place, the safety director closes up the window with a grating.

"You are all acquainted with our friend the pulp pile and how as it dries it settles on the outer edge, arching over at the top. Our workmen are acquainted with it, too, but we find no harm in reminding them of the danger and in telling them to keep away from pulp piles that look the least bit dangerous. Hand axes, picks, pickaroons, take their toll of injury in every pulp mill. So we never tire of showing the various ways that these objects may cause injury if handled thoughtlessly, or left around carelessly.

"There seems to be one vital thing that must never be forgotten—first have a message. If the idea which you wish to convey is not specific in your own mind, how can you expect

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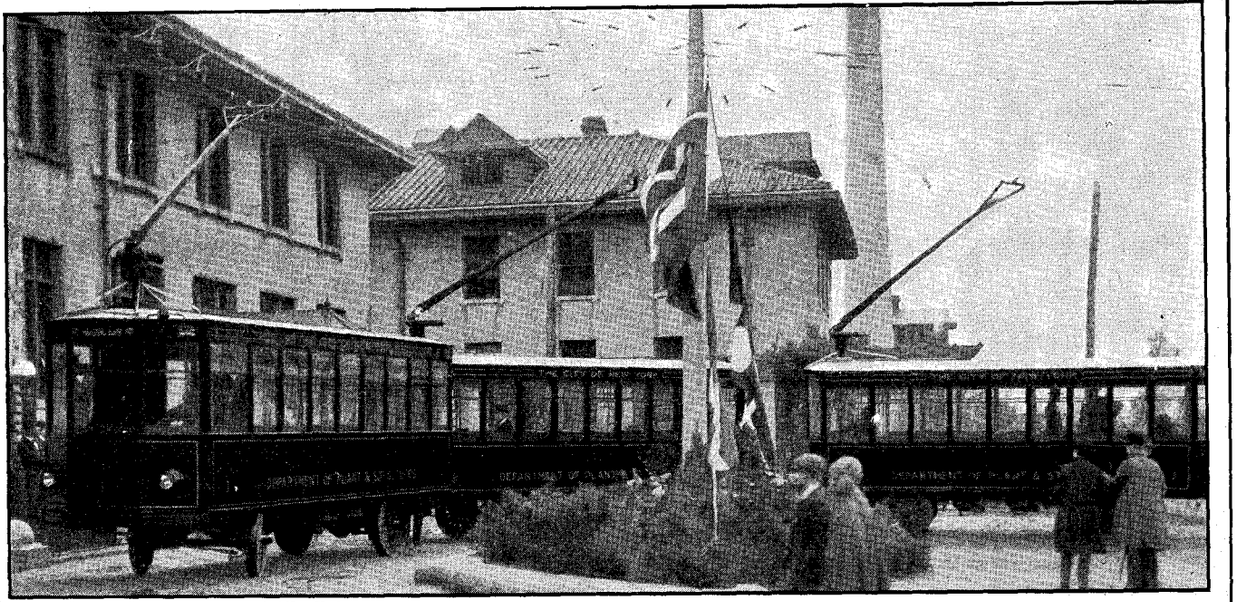

Courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

THEY COMBINE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BUS AND THE TROLLEY CAR.

New York's trackless trolley buses.

it to be forceful in the photograph which you take to portray it? If you have not been using a camera in conjunction with your safety work, you may find that the judicious use of a spool of film a month will add considerably to the effectiveness of the other means which you utilize to impress the message of safety."

TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN NEW YORK

THE FIRST PERMANENT trackless trolley system in the United States, or what is asserted to be such, was inaugurated on October 8, on Staten Island, within the corporate limits of the city of New York, borough of Richmond. It is owned and operated by the city itself, and has been established to furnish transportation to hitherto inaccessible points in the hilly interior of the island. At the opening exercises Commissioner Whalen, of the Department of Plant and Structures, according to a report in *the Electric Railway Journal* (New York), stated that altho the fundamental purpose for the innovation was to carry citizens to and from their homes, and to improve access to Sea View Hospital, a city institution, another reason was a desire to introduce and demonstrate a new system of transportation that would make more certain the maintenance of a five-cent fare and show the feasibility of its extension to other areas of the city, in the boroughs of the Bronx and Queens, that now lack transportation facilities. Mr. Whalen went on:

"Our reason for believing that the trackless trolley system is an answer to urgent needs of this city is its comparatively small cost.

"The cost for single-track trolley construction per mile varies from $37,000 to $60,000, according to the nature of the roadway that has to be torn up and relaid. The cost for trackless construction is approximately $4,000 per mile. The trolley system destroys the roadway; the trackless system does not. Its wear and tear on the roadway is no more than that due to automobiles.

"We have studied out all the elements of cost, including initial investment, maintenance, depreciation and operation, and have found that the cost per car-mile of the trackless system figures less than the cost of one-man trolley operation and less than the cost of gasoline buses. The figures are as follows:

Standard safety car, per car-mile	24.3 cents
Gasoline bus	29.55 cents
Trackless trolley car	20.95 cents

"The department believes, therefore, that in installing these trackless trolley systems on Staten Island the city is inaugurating a method of transportation that will make possible the rapid and economical development of the outlying portions of the city, and that will be found of immense practical value in enabling the city to clear its streets of the rails that now encumber them."

The paper named above goes on to say:

"The system comprises two routes, really extensions to the municipally operated trolley lines, which tap territory without any other form of transportation. While the population is not large, nevertheless some systematic form of transportation was becoming a necessity for the further development of the territory.

"The unit rate of fare on each route is five cents. No transfers are given between the two trolley bus routes or the municipal trolley cars. Nevertheless, even with the single five-cent fare on each system of transportation the car rider will reach his destination at a considerably lower cost than heretofore, for the taxi operators have charged almost any price up to $1.50 to carry a passenger two or three miles.

"Both of the routes follow improved paved roads. As for grades encountered, there are none whatever along the Richmond Turnpike, but the line to Sea View has some very steep hills. The city hospital is located on one of the highest points on Staten Island. The trolley buses, however, have not so far failed to negotiate these grades, it being possible to climb them on 'high.'

"Span construction is used throughout with 30-foot chestnut poles, put up at a height of 20 feet so as to support the two trolley wires 18 feet above the street level. The route to Sea View has but a single pair of trolley wires strung over the center of the street, while on the Linoleumville route, due to the heavier amount of vehicular traffic to be encountered, two sets of wires, one for use in each direction of traffic, was necessary.

"The eight trolley buses which comprise the rolling stock have a seating capacity of thirty, with a 24-inch center aisle, which affords ample standing room for fifteen more passengers. The car can easily maintain a speed of from 20 to 25 miles per hour on a level road. A hand-operated controller, interlocked with a foot-pedal safety device or dead man control, is located at the left of the driver, where it can be easily operated by his left hand. At the immediate right is the lever for opening and closing the service door.

"Illumination is furnished from the trolley circuit. In addition there are emergency lights, two at the rear, one each over the step and the driver's seat. These are operated from a six-cell Prestolite battery, which is charged from a generator mounted on the forward end of the armature shaft. Solid rubber tires on cushion wheels are used throughout."

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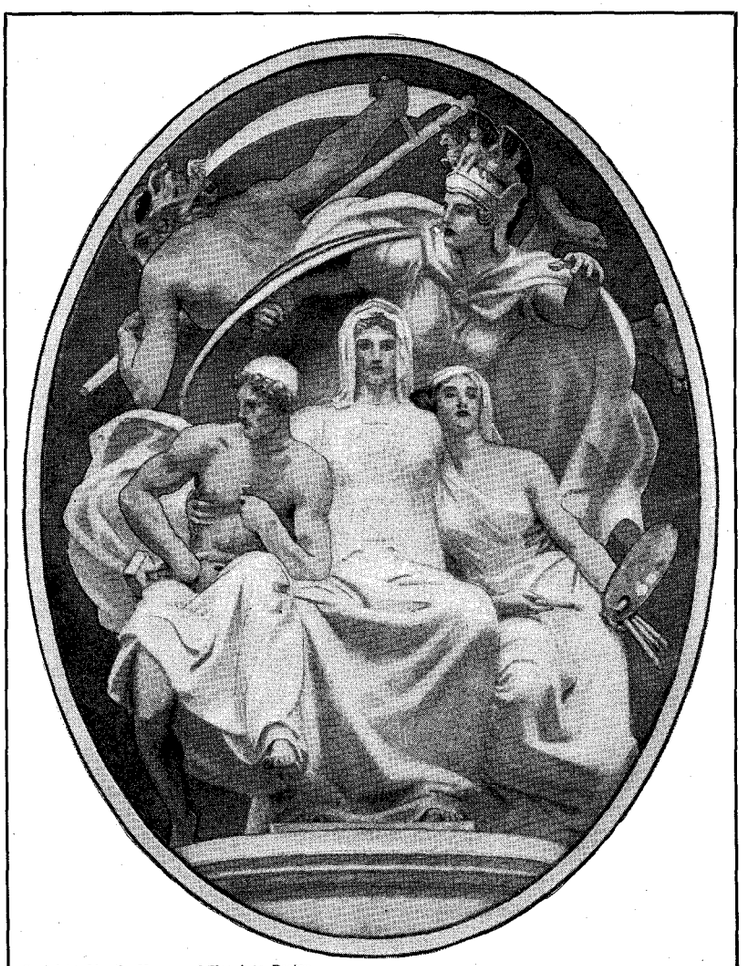
SARGENT'S REPUDIATION OF "MODERN" ART

THE OLD GODS are good enough for Sargent. The future traveler who goes to the rotunda of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and learns that the decorations were installed in 1921 will think that at this date the age of modernism had scarcely begun to be suspected. Classicism held sway in Boston long after the outside world was agog over the decorative achievements of Gauguin, he may reflect. He will seek the author thereof, and find that Sargent, who painted them, was not unaware of the highest achievements of the modern spirit; but preferred a neo-classical style for this work of his maturity. He may search into the files of the Boston *Transcript* and find that its critic, Mr. William Howe Downes, declares that the style is "without question the one style best suited to the place"; that moreover "in his treatment of the age-old motives, the mythological divinities who symbolize the various arts, Mr. Sargent exhibits a freshness of inspiration, an individuality of conception, rich resources of invention and arrangement, original felicities of presentment, and a distinctly modern feeling applied to ancient themes, that are a source of amazement and continuing charm." Critics of the *Dial* school may scoff, but the old ways still hold at least in Boston, where you'd expect them to be tenacious. Mr. Downes is intensely Mr. Sargent's devotee. As we see further:



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ARCHITECTURE, PAINTING AND SCULPTURE PROTECTED BY MINERVA FROM THE RAVAGES OF TIME.

As Sargent reveals them to Boston.

"The personal conception, the elegance of the motive, the noble purity of the style, and the ripe perfection of the execution, alike arouse instant interest and unstinted admiration. The work in the rotunda of the Museum is as different as possible from anything that Sargent has ever done elsewhere. It is much simpler and clearer than his mural decorations in the Boston Public Library; far less crowded and less overladen with complicated symbolism; and it redeems and glorifies a vast hall which was before undeniably cold and unsympathetic.

"The scheme is as novel and original as it is artistically effective and beautiful. Painting, sculpture, and architecture have been united in it, have been made to support and enhance each other, with an organic sense of coordination, unity of style and of design, which has for result a most gratifying feeling of harmony, repose and finality. The problem was studied thoroughly as a whole, with a firm grasp of the fundamental principles of interior decoration as well as of the peculiar demands and limitations of the rotunda; and it is not too much to say that singular difficulties were not only overcome successfully, but were really transformed by the genius and inventiveness and mental resources of the painter into unique opportunities for the splendid achievement now before our eyes.

"During the five years, since 1916, that the artist has devoted to this monumental work, he has toiled over it with an ardor and a singleness of purpose, a prodigious industry and an artistic conscientiousness, which are characteristic of him. Every last bit of the work on the rotunda walls—painting, sculpture in bas-relief, architectural ornament—is the work of his own hands. He had in his studio a model built to one-eighth scale of the hall itself, in which he worked out every detail with inexhaustible patience and diligence; he made numberless crayon studies of the figures in the decorations; in every part of the long and arduous task he showed that attention to every minor detail, that fervid determination to give of the best that was in him, and that ingenuity in turning obstacles into opportunities, which, united to the valuable experience gained in making the Boston Public Library decorations, have been the means of consummating this superb masterpiece of modern mural work."

The color scheme is blue and white and gold, and "everywhere the artist has played upon this key, with every conceivable variation." The entire impression, we are told, is "gay, limpid, buoyant, free." "Thoroughly personal," Mr. Downes calls this work, yet suggesting here and there, "analogies with the works of other artists." The roll-call gives one a greater feeling of this repudiation of modernity:

"We note in some of the panels a suggestion, not so far-fetched as it might seem, of the blue and white medallions of the Wedgwood ware, especially those pieces on which the pure classical designs of John Flaxman were used; we note in at least

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one or two of the panels a remote but appreciable analogy with some of the decorative conceptions of Elihu Vedder; and no one can fail to note in some of the bas relief groups a distinct reminiscence of Thorwaldsen. It seems, on the face of it, almost ridiculous to mention such resemblances, in the case of a man like Sargent, who, whatever he undertakes, is so essentially a creative force; but art abounds in just such unintentional and paradoxical parallels, and we mention these for what they are worth."

Reviewing the various pieces that make up the decoration, Mr. Downes passes the four framed bas reliefs representing "Cupid and Venus," "The Three Graces," "Venus and Psyche," and "Dancing Figures" and goes on:

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MUSIC.

One of Sargent's designs "confined within rigorous limits of space."

"Above, on the four sides of the rotunda, are the four largest painted panels, which are illustrated here. On the north side is the elliptical panel, framed, representing 'Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, Protected by Minerva from the Ravages of Time.' Architecture, as the mother of the fine arts, of right occupies the central position in the group of the three. These symbolic female figures are clad in classical dress, white, and the large figures of Minerva and Father Time with his scythe appear in the background.

"On the south side of the rotunda, the side towards the great staircase, we have another framed elliptical painting of 'The Sphinx and the Chimæra.' This audacious, novel, and delightfully surprizing conception is one of the most imposing of all the painted panels, having remarkable carrying power, and an extraordinary effect of ponderous importance. The winged figure of the Chimæra is one of Sargent's most masterful creations. Swooping down from aloft, until face to face with the half-smiling, half-dreaming Sphinx, the flying creature confronts the embodiment of the mysterious, the inscrutable, the unknowable, and seems to be boldly challenging it to give up its eternal secret. This is only one of many possible guesses at the interpretation to be given to the allegory. It is as susceptible of other readings as is that wonderful hooded figure of Augustus Saint-Gaudens's in Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington, which will keep the world guessing as long as it stands.

"On the west side of the rotunda the subject of the framed ellipse is 'Apollo and the Nine Muses.' Often and often has this motive been painted, sculptured, engraved, by generation after generation of artists; but it has perhaps never been more happily presented in a more beautiful composition of a linked chain of lightly swaying dancing figures.

"Finally, on the east side, we have 'Classical and Romantic Art,' a group of gods and goddesses, with Apollo again as the central figure, against a conventionalized flash of golden lightning, with Pan and Orpheus at his right hand, and two other divinities, typifying the classical, at the left.

"Invention of a high order of originality is displayed in the series of four circular paintings, somewhat smaller than the oval panels. The subjects are 'Music,' 'Astronomy,' 'Prometheus Attacked by a Vulture Sent by Zeus,' and 'Ganymede Carried off by Zeus in the Form of an Eagle.' These are certain to be great popular favorites. The designs, confined within rigorous limits of space, are notably fine.

"The unframed reliefs depict the following subjects: 'The Education of Achilles by the Centaur Chiron,' 'Amphion, One of the Twin Sons of Zeus, Who Became a Great Musician,' 'Satyr and Mænad' and 'Fame.'

"Nowhere is there any hint of heaviness, of laborious effort, of the burning of the midnight oil. The entire impression is gay, limpid, buoyant, free."

RESCUING HISTORY FROM MR. FORD

MR. FORD MAY "SOUND LIKE A FLIVVER, but he gets there," says the Washington *Herald*, with the inevitable Ford jest. "He may talk nonsense, but never bromides," adds the paper, putting Mr. Ford in another way. It all arises over the great manufacturer's contempt for history, which he calls "bunk," and demonstrates by asking "what difference does it make how many times the ancient Greeks flew their kites?" The *Herald* takes an ingenious way of making Mr. Ford himself disprove his dicta:

"There is that element of history which has had too much attention and has done more harm than good. There has been too much of wars and of trifles, too much of names and too little of great world movements which have had a distinct cause, purpose and result. Too little of the great characters as agencies of a power outside of and greater than themselves.

"The trouble with Mr. Ford is that what history he has been taught was wrongly taught; what he has absorbed has been but the semblance, not the substance, and he sweepingly condemns with an inclusiveness he does not mean. In a recent magazine article, with himself as his subject, he tells something of what he has done, as tho the knowing had value. But it is history. He tells what the bankers of New York tried to do to him, and how they failed. That is history.

"He points out to young men how he worked for twelve years before he began production, and asked help of no one. That is history. Pretty much all he gave the interviewer, who wrote the story, was of the past. It was history, but to Mr. Ford it all pointed morals of value to others in their lives. . . .

"Mr. Ford, in many cells of his mind and some factors of his remarkable personality, is very much of a 'Peter Pan.' It does not seem to occur to him that interesting and valuable as is his own history, or the history of which he is the major part, equally valuable contributions have been made by Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, and possibly by those of the, to him, dull and deadly, distant past when the Greeks flew their kites. The most interesting and valuable study of man is still man, and this will include the study of Henry Ford as a notable character of his period.

"It is evident, in entire justice to Mr. Ford and his wholesale way in speaking as in production, that he has his own definition of history. History to him is that part of the story of men and events of the past which to him has no interest or seeming value. He knows mighty little of the history which he consigns to the garbage can, yet he ranks among the foremost inventors and industrialists of his day. He has not needed history to accomplish all the wonders credited to him. Hence it is 'bunk,' all useless save, perhaps, the story of Henry Ford."

The writer in the Washington *Herald* accepts the easy American explanation of Mr. Ford's views as "good advertising." We have seen Mr. Ford so tremendously earnest and self-confident that he has believed it possible to stop a war in his own way. Then also he was called an advertiser. The *Herald* writer hits him off in epigrams:

"Whatever failings Henry Ford has, they are not as an advertiser. He may talk nonsense, but never bromides; he may say what sounds foolish, but it is always provocative of retort, and while he may not have good wisdom, neither has he good platitudes and strut."

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HOW OUR FILMS MISREPRESENT AMERICA ABROAD

"OUR BEST AMBASSADOR ABROAD" is the title once given by a high official to a motion-picture star. But this actor appears only in clean and healthful pictures, says the Dearborn *Independent*. So badly are we represented by the great run of motion-pictures exported to remote lands that the State Department has had to take a hand in investigating the result of these revelations upon alien or unsophisticated peoples. Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University is quoted as saying that "people of even up-to-date nations average a generation behindhand in their conception of peoples of other up-to-date nations." The reason is that people are represented to foreigners in old books, not in contemporary ones. Moving-pictures are up to the minute, however, and even surpass it. A woman in Java gave up a projected visit to the United States because the movies taught her that "bandits, hold-ups, murders and risks" of all sorts make up our daily fare of life. Mr. Ford's paper takes up the question there:

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APOLLO AND THE NINE MUSES.

Tho often painted, yet "it has perhaps never been more happily presented in a more beautiful composition of a linked chain of lightly swaying dancing figures" as this of Sargent's.

"When educated persons, like the woman in Java, are misled by pictures that are not *per se* objectionable, what must be the effect made on illiterate foreigners by pictures often designed especially for them, or by pictures that have been denied presentation in the United States?

"There is considerable evidence that those who have promoted our export trade in motion-pictures in the main have acted on the principle that 'business is business.' Probably there are exceptions, just as there are with regard to the class of pictures produced for domestic display. But with a great number of our motion-picture producers the good name of their country, or even the safeguarding of the prestige of the white race in general, has been of no concern: that is, if reports reaching Washington are reliable. If the illiterate Hindus of India will most liberally patronize a film that gives a false view of the morals of Americans, let them have it. If the ignorant Indians of South America want pictures reveling in nastiness, why, give it to them. Such pictures when made in the United States portray characters who are or give the impression of being typical Americans. The locale is always domestic. The action, while in truth fanciful, is such as the ignorant and often the intelligent take as being real.

"The result is that the masses, and in some degree the classes, in many parts of the world have gained an impression of America and Americans that is not merely a generation behindhand—it is wholly false. The effect may be far-reaching, as the impressions thus gained react on American goods of honest character and have mighty weight in shaping public opinions on international subjects that are of immense importance to us.

"Hence authorities in Washington, acting directly and through non-governmental agencies, are giving serious attention to the problem. . . .

"In many foreign countries there is no censorship, or very lax censorship, and where there is censorship the standards frequently differ from those of Anglo-Saxon countries. Much of Central and South America and a great portion of the Far East, as well as other parts of Asia, afford an immense 'dumping ground' for the motion-picture producer who thinks of dollars only The publics often are too poor to patronize costly pictures; they have little artistic sense.. They demand sensationalism, the crude and the prurient. Thus old pictures that no longer will 'go' in enlightened communities can still be sold in South America and the East. Pictures that go beyond even the tastes of our least critical motion-picture fans, and others that are barred by our censorship boards, can by export to certain foreign countries be made profitable."

Mr. Aaron Hardy Ulm, writing in the Dearborn *Independent*, reveals the fact that there is evidence that "more and worse than the 'leavings' from our domestic supply of pictures are dumped into certain foreign lands." The authority for this is the theatrical paper *Variety* (New York), quoted to this effect:

"Officials have learned that pictures relatively inoffensive from the public standpoint here, when shown in other countries — in Latin-America, as a particular example—differ so radically as to give the impression that America is manufacturing pretty raw stuff just to get the business.

"Checking up on this, the government investigators heard in Los Angeles picture circles about a certain superproduction that gave them a line they wanted. This production was being 'shot,' as the inside term is, double. That is to say, one set of views was being taken for the American market, another for the foreign. The scenes 'shot' for the foreign market, it was intimated, couldn't be shown here without causing a popular riot.

"The film in mind is being much advertised, or will be, it was declared, as having cost a great deal of money, more than a million. Another point in the advertising would be, it was pointed out, that more than a million feet of film had been taken. Why so much 'footage'? inquirers asked, and, asking this, hit on the point they were looking up."

It is not always necessary to "shoot double" a film to make it satisfactory to American taste and acceptable to far worse taste in communities "where there ain't no Ten Commandments," observes Mr. Ulm. By changing titles and shifting scenes an otherwise acceptable film may be rendered highly objectionable. Thus:

"An instance of this is believed to be covered in a report reaching Washington recently from Caracas, Venezuela. It was written by an American business man, and describes a film he saw displayed under the imprimatur of one of the most prominent of American producers. He gave English translations of the titles that were shown in Spanish and described in detail several of the scenes which, with all the actors, were American and so realistic, that no ignorant observer could believe that they were

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otherwise than typical of the United States. You can understand the nature of his descriptions when told that the men in the United States Chamber of Commerce headquarters, to whom the report was referred for attention, were themselves impelled to type all correspondence having to do with the matter. It was unfit for the eyes of their girl stenographers. The report was referred to the National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry, which said it would be given attention.

"Like reports have come from most Central American countries, and an investigation is now being made to fix responsibility. Dr. Francis Holley, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, which is assisting in the investigation, gives it as his opinion that most of that particular trouble, that is, the manufacture and exporting of outright nauseous films, comes from adventurers who do not belong to the regular motion-picture industry. They doctor old films or make new ones of a crude kind, he says, their transactions being of the 'fly-by-night' sort."

The author chooses Japan and India as countries where the prestige of America suffers through the impressions coming from the films exported to those lands:

"In his recent book, 'Must We Fight Japan,' Professor Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, says:

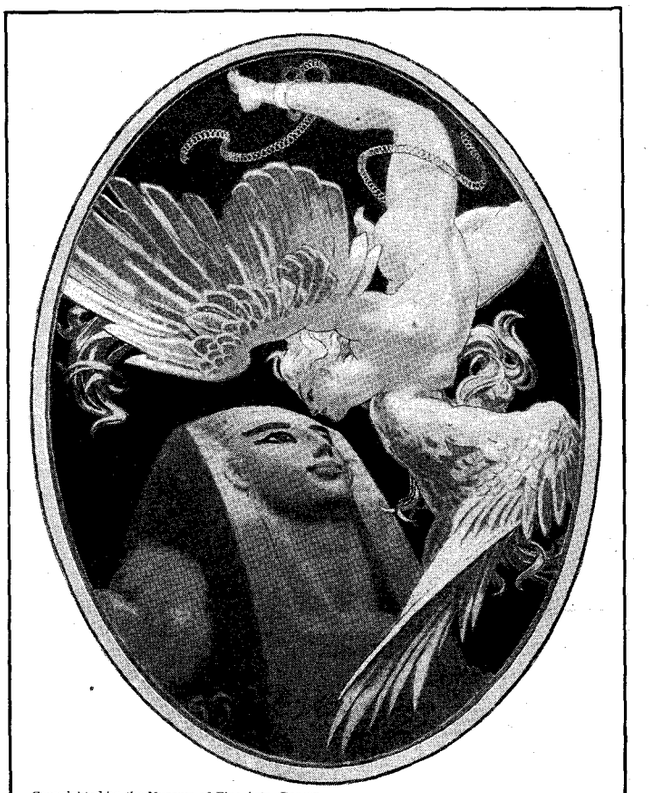
" 'The motion-picture has, from all that I can gather from both natives and Americans who have been studying it in Japan, China and India, done more to blacken the reputation of the white race in general and the United States in particular than all the malice and libel of the most savage anti-American propagandists.'

"Yet the Japanese sense of decorum is such that all 'kissing' scenes have to be deleted from pictures shown there! But, according to the 'Motion-Picture Yearbook for 1920,' 'some of the very successful pictures' shown in Japan were 'Kick In,' 'Hell's Hinges,' 'The Slave Market,' 'The Auction Block,' 'The Barrier,' 'Tarzan,' and 'When a Man Sees Double.' Those who have seen the pictures in question may judge of the conception of the American idea they conveyed to the Japanese mind—even with 'kissing' scenes omitted.

"How a picture that is nothing but passing entertainment when shown in this country may convey ideas wholly false and dangerous when shown to Oriental audiences is explained quite clearly in a pamphlet issued by the British Board of Motion-Picture Censors for Bengal, India.

" 'As is well known,' it says in part, 'the question of the ruin and degradation caused by drink has loomed largely in America of late. The American producer, in effort to make his point, invariably shows white men and women in exaggerated states of drunkenness. Such scenes shown to an illiterate Indian audience can have no other effect than to lower the prestige of the white woman and the white race in general. The board has accordingly been compelled to be somewhat strict on that point.'

"The war made the American motion-picture dominant throughout the world. The Government has looked with much favor on the development of big export trade in pictures, not so much because of its intrinsic return—at the highest the business has amounted to only about $8,000,000 a year—but because of the incidental advertising of America thus afforded. It is now awakening to the fact that much of that advertising is of a misleading and even a damaging kind."



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THE SPHINX AND THE CHIMERA.

"One of Sargent's most masterful creations."

THE SAVIORS OF CONVERSATION

THE GREAT TALKERS of this world hold a high opinion of one class—the listeners. One is led to suspect that not all talkers demand intelligence in their listeners, since Frank Moore Colby declares in *Harper's* that the ignorance of young men just out of college, and middle-aged men around college, and other men at any distance from college," has always proven very agreeable to him. It probably stamps him as a talker. He professes not to know what the sociologists have said about this instructive pleasure derived from the ignorance of others, but supposes they have shown that "upon this instinct all human conversation is founded, modified, of course, as civilization advances." Mr. Colby at once puts himself in a class opposed to Mr. Edison, and starts out to prove his contention by reasoning that brings him into strong competition with Bernard Shaw. If his reasoning is Shavian, however, his method is directly from H. G. Wells, for he goes back to primitive man:

"Now, in primitive life, as I gather from Mr. Havelock Ellis, or Mr. Graham Wallas, or Doctor Dreimacher, or M. Bergson, or the late Joseph Deniker—or, at any rate, as I gather—in primitive life human conversation was exceedingly cruel, began, indeed, as cruelty in a modified form. When the torture and killing of captives gave way to the milder satisfactions of enslavement, men missed the rude gayety of the earliest sport. Talk in a measure supplied it. The stronger talked and the weaker listened; the answer, in the modern sense, did not exist. Conversation was not, as the word implies, a turning about; there was no turn about, it was one-sided; if two tried to do the talking one was killed. Among the Zingputs conversation was always opened by a blow from the *bashdab* (literally, husher), a short, blunt instrument of burnt wood, and proceeded entirely *de haut en bas*, the recipient remaining on the ground. Men listen where they fall, says the Zingput proverb. Among the Magrubs, the chief always carried the *teeka-teeka* (literally, talk spear), made of the tusk of the swamp hog, which was driven through the fleshy portion of the left thigh of listeners into a painted post provided for the purpose. In the Goli language the verb 'to listen' meant literally 'to have both legs broken' and the noun 'listener' meant etymologically 'the man unable to move.' It is curious to observe that the word 'poet' in many primitive tongues meant merely the 'man who holds you down.'

"According to Spickert, it was the Chinese, foremost in so many of these early particulars, who first observed that talk might proceed without maiming and who bound their listeners to trees; and ropes were used by the Gauls before Cæsar's time, and leather thongs in the conversation of Germans, if scholars are right in their latest conjecture as to Tacitus's somewhat obscure remark about the manners of the Imbrocatti. It never dawned on any one, until long after civilization had done so, that any man could desire to know what any one else desired to tell him."

Mr. Colby, following such expressions as "gripping drama," into the present, concludes:

"The modern vocabulary of conversational conditions is the blood-stained record of the efforts of human mind to defend its inattention."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PROTESTANTISM'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

WITH THE WORLD WAITING for Christianity to lead the way, the American Protestant churches are at a crisis in their history when they must either experience a great awakening, or fail of their opportunity, declares a writer, who, after a long period of observation, sees wherein the churches have fallen short, and where full achievement is possible. As in the political field, in which it has so often been charged that the Church at large failed to avert war or modify its horrors, so now, because of confusion of counsel and divergent views, the Protestant churches are criticized for failing to settle any of the economic and social problems which have stirred the whole fabric of society. In spite of many commissions appointed to inquire into various questions of industrial welfare, writes Rev. James J. Coale in *The Yale Review*, they "are no nearer unanimity than they were in the beginning." Minority groups are able to maneuver their denominations into formal expressions on industrial wrongs and certain principles of reform, "but the expression may be given the lie by the practise of powerful laymen, and the problem itself denied from many a pulpit." Yet the very fact that effort has been made to solve the great problems of industry inspires the writer to believe that, if it is willing to pay the price demanded by the masses crowding about their doors, Protestantism will ultimately emerge into its rightful position as a strong and leading factor in civilization.

Mr. Coale is far from being an outsider or a destructive critic. In fact, he is now in charge of the extension work of the Presbyterian Federated Council in Baltimore, and writes out of fifteen years of experience as a settlement worker and pastor in working-class communities in Chicago and New York. He finds that when the Church in any organic way moves into the industrial field, in an attempt to study and remedy existing wrongs, it often courts disaster. The collapse of the Interchurch World Movement is cited as a possible illustration of this theory, and he tells us: "There is a wide-spread impression that if the Church wants the funds from 'big business' to carry out its benevolent program, it must not meddle in the affairs of industry." Another misfortune is that the Church in the city has not kept pace with the growth in population. Making due allowance for mission work and institutional churches maintained at great expense, "a large part of the record of the Protestant churches must be set down as a failure," he says frankly. Protestantism isolates itself from a large part of the population, it is said, because of its views regarding property. "It is the church of the business man and represents his point of view," the results of which are two-fold: "an undue adulation of the wealthy and the frequent contempt and unconcern for the disinherited and outcast of our industrial system—the masses, the industrial worker who owns no property." As Mr. Coale views its position:

"The Protestant Church as a whole seems most solicitous for those who need it least. It sets itself to win and to hold those who represent property. To them it gives its ablest ministers, for them it builds the best equipped and noblest structures, and for them it provides the sweetest music by the best artists. Noting the exceptions that might be mentioned, surely nobody will dispute the trend of the Protestant Church's effort towards the people of wealth. It has been true, in part, because the church people have been the kind who would naturally prosper, and the Church has in many cases followed them to the more desirable residence districts of the city and to the suburbs.

"It is not hard to understand why the average minister is attracted to the church where the people of means congregate. The intellectual stimulus of leading the religious thinking of cultured people, the association with those who have had the opportunity and the means to get about the world, and the flattering reception of the minister as an intellectual and social equal of superior people, wholly aside from the increased stipend and higher standards of living, fully account for the charm of such pastorates.

"This is not to say that all Protestants are wealthy, or even that all of the Protestant membership hold to any given ethics regarding property. But the exceptions do not destroy the fact, which is common knowledge, that the Protestant Church is the church of people who have been on the whole successful, and the average Protestant church dearly loves those possessing the outward and visible signs of success. Holding such views, Protestantism, as a whole, tends to be very conservative regarding property. It is complacent about the *status quo*. Its God is the God of things as they are, who does not want the social order radically changed. These views are not formulated; they are not given much public expression. But it has been almost inevitable that the Protestant Church to-day should hold them, and hold them with a certain pride."

Mr. Coale argues that by such views the Protestant Church shuts itself off from large elements of the population, showing no great desire to bring in the unsuccessful, propertyless, unskilled toiler, and viewing as reprehensible those who question the present social order, and who propose something new in its place. Subjectively, then, Protestantism "is bewildered by the problem presented by the nation's toilers and is reluctant to try to reach them." Objectively, it "is exposed to a volume of criticism, of which it is largely ignorant. Among the working classes it appears as the apologist for the existing industrial order." Its leaders are well aware that Protestantism is not gaining on the population, and, continues this writer,

"It is a time of much experiment and planning. Within the denominations, there is a stirring of forces. An aggressive program, to be financed by enormous budgets, has been set up since the war in practically every Protestant body. A trenchant method of preaching is being sought which will reach those outside of the church. Efforts are being made to bring the scattered forces of the denominations together for united effort. The Interchurch World Movement was attempted in the hope of bringing about 'the great awakening.' That this is to be the last effort of the sort is most improbable. The benevolent boards of the denominations for work in this country and abroad have long since formed their councils for mutual aid and conference, and there is an incalculable moral force in American Protestantism which is seeking to find adequate expression in the effort to meet the needs of the world to-day.

"Are the Protestant churches prepared to face realities? To change radically their attitude toward people? That attitude is hard to define. It is not exactly exclusiveness, at least not consciously, it is rather a supreme indifference to people not of their kind; and even of this indifference they are scarcely aware. But any student of the question can not fail to see that there is lacking in Protestantism to-day the passionate love for mankind that characterized the Church, especially in its beginnings."

So, we are told, it is as they heed or reject the spirit of St. Paul, who enjoined Philemon to take back his runaway slave as a "brother beloved" that the churches will stand or fall:

"Let there be no misunderstanding about this. The cost of such a spirit is terrific, not in money merely, but in the surrender of pride and prejudice. When the Protestant Church is willing to pay the price, it will become an efficient instrument for social righteousness. It will win or lose in America according to the measure of its success or failure in the American city. The harvest truly is plenteous. The hour for 'the next great awakening' has arrived."

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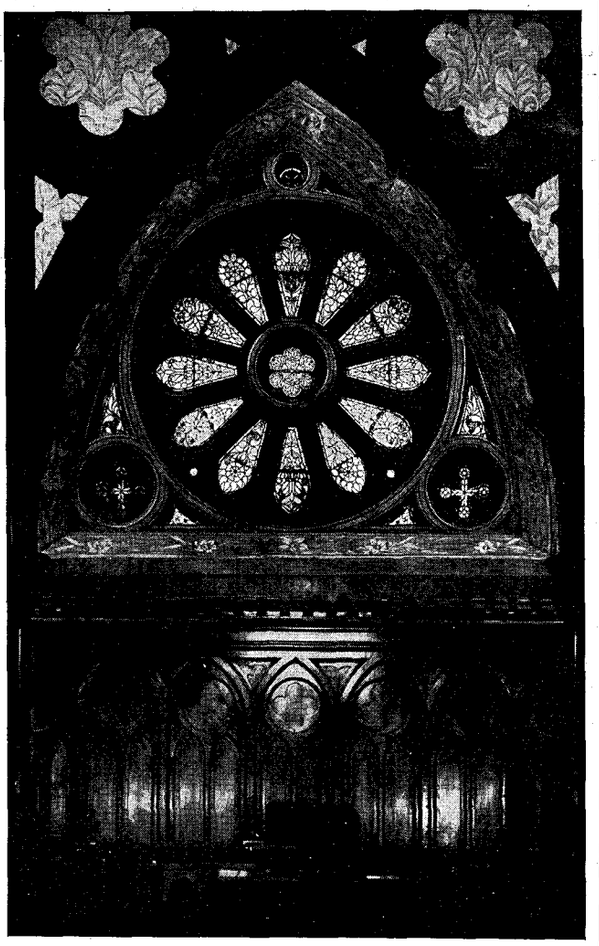
INSURING THE MINISTER

THAT OLD AGE PENSIONS are as necessary for for ministers as for bricklayers will go without saying, and we may well believe the report that Pennsylvania ministers heartily approve the provision in the Workmen's Compensation Law of that State which places churches in the class with factories, railroads, and coal mines, and obliges church officials to insure their clergymen, sextons, organists, and parish workers. The compensation officials declared we are told, that clergymen are as liable to meet with accident in the performance of their pastoral and ministerial relation as other employees. So, asks *The Christian Register* (Unitarian):

"Why should not all churches take out insurance for the minister? No institution ever had a more devoted body of servants than the Church. Neglect, sinful in character, is being replaced by consideration for the minister's material well-being, but the turn in the road has by no means been passed. Far too many self-denying clergymen are still left to survive or perish as fate and old age may determine. A minister does not ask for distinction, but he does demand, and justifiably, a position of self-respect, and an old age guaranteed against want."

The Church preaches employment insurance for the steel industry, but has no employment insurance for her own men, complains *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). "The Church preaches old-age pensions for bricklayers and other workmen, but in most denominations has provided only enough pension to slow down the starvation process a little." A living wage should mean enough to educate a family of children. In many cases, however, the minister's salary "does not mean anything but shabby overcoats and barren bookshelves." It has been stated that the Christian ministry last year lost 11,000 men. "If these figures are anywhere near right, they show that we have a ministerial walk-out. It is not organized, or we would call it a strike." Ironically enough,

"On hundreds of platforms Judge Gary and other employers of labor have been indicted for their sins the past year. Industry has seemed slow to make response to all these preachments. Some venture to suggest that it is because the Church is herself the meanest of all employers in the land. This is better understood by the case method, than by generalizations. *The Expositor* has been investigating a number of cases of terrible want among the ministers of the country. It tells the story of the cheerfulest minister in America, a man with a defective spine, who can be out of bed only a few hours a day. Yet he goes on with his task and is blest in his ministry. He carries the burden of invalidism besides his greater burden of poverty, making bricks day by day without straw for that heartless taskmaster, the ecclesiastical machine. The United Brethren have an average salary of $1,030 per year for 1,868 ministers. For every man who receives $1,500 there is another man who receives $500. They have the device of securing untrained laymen at five dollars a Sunday to serve many of their churches. Under this system of generous support, the denomination lost last year 58 churches and 162 ministers, tho the churches are double the number of ministers. This gives something of a line on the current exodus from the ministry of the Church."



A WINDOW THAT WORKS TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY.

A church window so illuminated that evening worshipers within and passers-by outside may see its message.

LIGHTING THE WASTED WINDOWS

THE PICTURED SERMON of the church's stained-glass windows is usually lost to all but the Sunday morning and afternoon congregations, yet the churches of the country, we are told, have expended about $20,000,000 in a form of decoration and appeal which is effective only about fifty-two times a year. At night, because of the lack of transmitted light, the windows appear only as opaque masses, and are no more to the passer-by on the street during the day. It was the realization of these facts, writes D. S. Myers in *The Expositor*, that a church in Cleveland installed a special lighting system behind a beautiful rose window which illuminates it at night just as sunshine illuminates it during the day, and "makes it as effective for the evening service as for those of the morning or afternoon." Since that time, says the writer, several other churches have varied the arrangement by lighting the windows from within, so that they may be seen in all their vivid and picturesque coloring by the passer-by on the street. Many churches have learned the value of electric signs and illuminated crosses, in competition, so to speak, with the lights of the "Great White Way," and similar sections in other cities than New York. The lighted church window, with its beauty and its message, will do even more to keep the church light shining before men, it is believed. That the effectiveness and sermonic influence of the stained-glass window are real goes without saying, and *The Expositor* takes up the idea of keeping them lighted from without and within at all times as well worthy of notice, and declares:

"If we are to obey Christ's injunction to preach the gospel in all the world, and therefore to every creature, we ought to light these windows so that those passing may get the vision. Night shift men on their way to work would carry the vision with them.

"And it would be good advertising for the church. Some men seldom see a church that is not shut up. It looks dead. But if every night from dark until midnight, you would light up the Christ in your church windows and let him bless the passing crowd, it would please Him, for He ever loved to bless and be with the common people when on earth.

"You have imprisoned these beautiful Christs all but one or two hours a week. Liberate them with light, and they will light the passing world."

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CHRISTIAN REUNION STILL A DREAM

THE MOVEMENT towards a united Christianity proceeds in halting fashion, and its ultimate success appears to depend on mutual concessions not yet ready to be offered, and on a round-table conference not yet attempted. Even the Lambeth proposals, from which so much had been hoped, have not brought success calculably nearer, and have produced no definite reactions. In the main they have been met with hesitation, and in some instances with coldness, so that to the enthusiast for the realization of the great dream of Christianity "the year has been disappointing." These proposals, first mentioned in these pages in September, 1920, include, it will be remembered, acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as the record of God's revelation of himself to man, the Nicene Creed as a statement of Christian faith, and either this creed or the Apostles' Creed as the baptismal confession of belief, mutual exchange of commission or ordination, and the episcopal order. Much of the discussion on the proposals has been academic, without result, we are told, and several denominations have received them with only non-committal resolutions.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference recently held in London was unable to find them acceptable until the Anglican bishops recognize the validity of Free Church ordination. The Presbyterians of the world, through their representatives at Pittsburgh, have incorporated the same idea in their formal pronouncement, in which they declare that the proposed conference with the Lambeth brethren on reunion "must be unrestricted as to all questions of ecclesiastical order. Further, its members are at one in declaring their conviction that there will be substantial progress towards reunion only when the conferring churches are ready frankly to recognize one another's church standing and to accompany words o unity by acts of unity in the fellowship of the Lord's table, and in cooperation in the Lord's work." Curiously enough, notes *The Christian Century* (undenominational) it is among people more widely variant from the Episcopal conception of religion that is found more sympathy with the Lambeth proposals. Among the Congregationalists is a considerable group who would accept reordination, believing that division is worse than the compromises involved in adjustment to the Episcopal scheme. "Baptists generally treat with scorn all talk of church union. The Disciples have talked union, but at this stage in their evolution would certainly not accept the Nicene Creed or the Episcopal form of church government." However, says this liberal journal, "it can not be doubted that the bishops of the Episcopal communion felt that they had gone a long way in making a friendly approach to the Christian world. To meet their warmth and cordiality only with coldness and criticism would be displeasing to the Holy Spirit." What are demanded are frank statements of difficulties, but at the same time the greatest of Christian courtesy. "Both the Episcopal Church and the free churches must continue to grow before they find a basis for union. The sacramentarianism of the older communion must be abated, and in the free church group must come a new respect for order and organization." What is really disappointing, believes *The Christian Work* (undenominational) "is that there is at present little sign of willingness on the part of any church to moderate positions more suited to the controversies of thirty or three hundred years ago than to the needs of the modern world and the responsibility of Christendom. . . . There is a universal admission of the scandal of the present disunion, and there has been a large extension of informal discussions between ministers and others as to possible ways of reaching a better understanding." Shedding minor things,

"The crucial question which must be faced and thought out by each Church before any real advance can be made is simply this: What kind of unity do we want? It is widely agreed that it must include large diversity, that there must be room for great groups within the reunited Church. It is also widely agreed that it must be based on fundamental principles, rooted in the New Testament and in the life of the early Church. Broadly speaking, the choice must be made between two kinds of unity, a big federation or a big family circle. Are the churches to be content with a federation which links them up to a certain point but which leaves each group practically in its present position, or do we want an organic unity, linked to the past through the historic order of Christendom, as to include within its borders all the main types of Christian experience?

"To put the matter plainly, it is comparatively easy to work for a pan-Protestant federation, or for an exclusive 'Catholic' Church, and there are those who think that a permanent balance of power between Catholic and Protestant is the best solution. But neither of these great types of thought and outlook can do without the other. The real problem of reunion is to connect them in such a way as to shed all that is un-Christian on both sides, and to combine both in a new and mighty growth. To combine historic order with spiritual liberty—this is the problem, and we dare not shirk it. But first, hard thinking, and then spade work in all the churches."

What is forgotten in all the well-meaning *rapprochements*, says *The Universalist Leader*, "is the quite obvious fact that the Church is not an affair of creeds, of clerics and of politics, but of folk. A church is a society of men and women; and the prospects of union depend exactly upon the measure in which these men and women are eager for it." Primarily, believes the *Leader*, the problem of union is a local problem; "and until the spirit of union spreads into the local churches, the men at the top are wasting their t me and their energy."

"We do not believe that union will come through any kind of engineering, however subtle and capable. It can only come through a reawakening of spiritual life. Unity is not a program but a vision; it will be achieved as a passion, not as a paper-scheme. Christians will unite on the basis of a common experience leading to a common worship; and what the Church needs in all its parts to-day is a new quickening of the essential Christian experience."

NEW HARDSHIPS FOR THE CHILD

THE HEAVIEST BURDENS of unemployment fall on children, according to the results of an investigation conducted by the National Child Labor Committee, since, whichever way the wheel falls, the child is injuriously affected. If the parent is forced to call on his child for help in hard times, the child becomes a competitor in a cheap labor market; if the factory closes down, the young wage-earner is thrown on his own resources and is apt to become a member of the army of the shiftless, a problem in itself. There are, we are told, 2,000,000 wage-earners under sixteen in the United States, some of whom are working now. According to a report of Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, published in the New York *Times:*

"The employer seeking to cut costs is inclined to hire children, perhaps enabling himself to dispense with more expensive help thereby. In doing so he may not actually decrease the number of names on his payroll, but he may let another man go, and that man in turn may find himself up against the same necessity of calling on his children for help. Obviously the competition in the labor market is increased.

"When a factory curtails its operations, or is shut, it is not only the men who are laid off. The boys and girls are laid off, too. As a rule they do not go back to school, once having left it to go to work. They either loaf or hunt another job. Most of the child laborers in the United States are in blind alley occupations, out of line for any adequate vocational training, out of line for advancement. In normal times about half of them are regularly employed. The others are idle between jobs. This irregularity of employment not only leads to a heavy labor turnover in the trades that use child labor, but it develops in the children a habit of shifting and of shiftlessness. It is from such material that the ranks of migrant labor are recruited."

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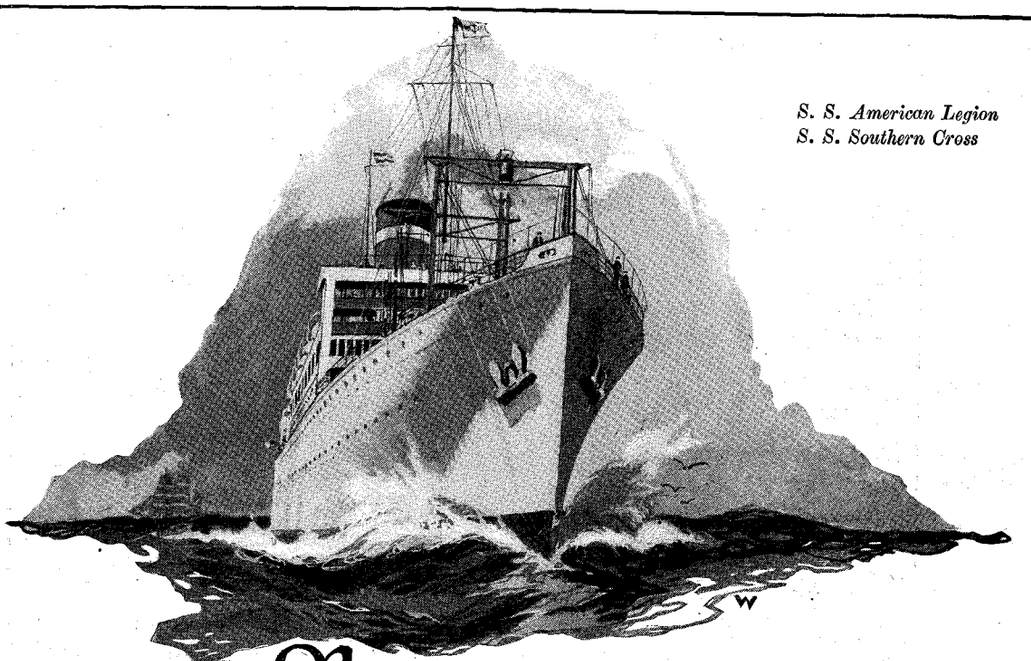

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VERSE ▾ TO ▾ THE ▾ UNKNOWN ▾ SOLDIER

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THE PRESIDENT HONORS THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

Pinning on his bier the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross.

THIS department is devoted this week to tributes to the Unknown Soldier. Many poems of merit on this theme will doubtless reach our desk after these pages go to press. But we give our first choice and omit individual comment, letting them speak in their own behalf:

NOVEMBER 11TH

By Frank E. Campbell

This day three years ago
The war cannons hushed
Their raucous, blasting cries . . .
This day in Washington
One who fell . . . mid pomp
Ceremonial lies . . .
On earth 'tis said by folk
Who see not Heaven high
Unknown is this soul's name . . .
But High where angels sing,
They do in voices golden
This great "Unknown" acclaim . . .

—From the New York *World*.

ON THE COMING OF OUR UNKNOWN HERO

By Roland Burke Hennessy

O deep Atlantic, be thy gentler self!
Let no rough anger stir thy furrowed breast.
For on thy bosom comes a precious freight—
Our own dear dead we bring for lasting rest.

O heavens, be stilled thy earth-resounding wrath!
Weep not when comes our lad, let no tears run,
Let all thy face be wreathed in fairest guise
In thine most glorious mood, shine down, O Sun!

O kin of him who comes, stand still and bared!
No outcry make, nor unbrave sorrow show.
Be glad and smile—that he is home once more;
Fear not that God will fail to let him know!

—From the New York *Star*.

THE PASSING OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Vilda Sauvage Owens

They are bearing him home through the old Virginia Valley,
Home to the hill where a Nation's heroes sleep;
Hushed are the hosts that honor his silent passing.
Hushed is their grief and deep.
Lower him tenderly; vex not his gentle dreaming;
Pillow his head on the kindly loam of France.
So shall his sleep be the sweeter, feeling thy nearness,
Land of the Great Romance!

Souls of the mighty fallen stand at attention,
Sheridan riding his shadowy steed of fame;
Heroes of Gettysburg, Shiloh and grim Shenandoah,
Scorched in the battle flame;
A hundred score of lads whose bodies were taken
Maimed from the fields where the red Rappahannock runs;
Nameless as he, yet honored as he is honored;
All of them Mothers' Sons!

He is the youth of America, taken untimely;
Symbol of countless thousands who perished young;
Sinew and bone of a Nation, crusht in the making;
The poet, his song half sung.
You, who dwell in a Liberty bought by his passing,
It is your Son, your Brother is buried here.
Pause for a moment, forgetting the day's occupation.
Offer a prayer—a tear!

—From the New York *Times*.

UNKNOWN?

By Arthur Chapman

I have come back to my mother's land—
I was long, too long, away.
She shades her eyes with a blue-veined hand
In the sunlit upland day
And looks at my saddle, my horse, my gun—
For my haunts were not the strown.
My Western mother has murmured: "Son!"
So why am I called Unknown?

I have come back to my mother's land,
Where the yellow pine glades are;
The cypress flutters, by warm breeze fanned,
And the rose scent floats afar;
There's a plash of oars on quiet streams
And a bright-hued bird has flown
Like those that colored my youthful dreams
Ere they called me the Great Unknown.

I have come back to my mother's land,
Where the surf's like distant drums,
And the fishing craft make bright the strand
And a kindly neighbor comes—
For such is the way of the village folk
When a woman is left alone.
It's of me they talk, when she doffs her cloak,
So why am I called Unknown?

For I belong to them—Mothers All—
From the seas to the plains of sage,
From the hills that rock to the snowslide's fall
To the desert gray-lined with age.
And my tomb shall vibrate with messages
All couched in that mother tone
Which stirs the heart. Ah, then, who says
That I have returned Unknown?

—From the New York *Tribune*.

THE UNKNOWN

By Harry Kemp

Here, under sacred ground,
The Unknown lies:
Dumb be the earth around
And dumb the skies
Before His laureled Fame—
Yea, let sublime
Silence conduct His Name
Unspelled, till Time,
Bowed with eternity,
Goes back to God,
Abandoning earth to be
At life's last exequy
Man's final clod . . .

Here, under sacred ground,
The Unknown lies:
Dim armies gather 'round
His sacrifice;
Kings, Princes, Presidents
Attest His worth:
The Generals bow before
His starry earth;
In the World's heart inscribed
His love, his fame—
He leads the Captains with
His Unknown Name!

—From the New York *Tribune*.

THE "UNKNOWN" DEAD

By John F. Rathom

The "unknown" dead? Not so; we know him well.
Who died for us on that red soil of France;
Who faced the fearful shock of gas and shell,
And laughed at death in some bloodstrewn advance.

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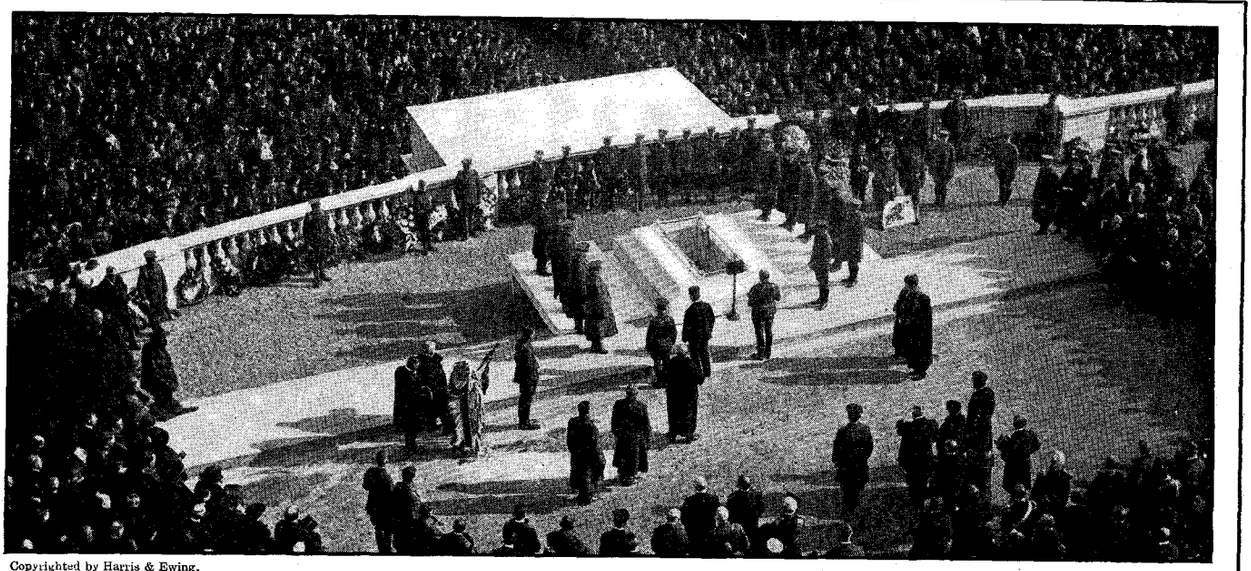

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SOUNDING TAPS OVER THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE
The moment after the body had been lowered.

Nameless, in truth, but crowned with such a name
As glory gives to those who greatly die:
Who marched, a simple soldier, with the flame
Of duty bidding him to Calvary.

He is all brothers dead, all lovers lost,
All sons and comrades resting over there;
The symbol of the knightly, fallen host.
The sacred pledge of burdens yet to bear.

Mangled and torn, for whom we pray today,
Whose soul rose grandly to God's peaceful throne,
Leaving to us this quiet, shattered clay,
Silent and still—unnamed—but *not* unknown.
—From the Providence *Journal*.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
ARMISTICE DAY AT ARLINGTON

By Grantland Rice

"The prayers of the faithful go up to heaven unceasingly."

The wind to-day is full of ghosts with ghostly bugles blowing,
Where shadows steal across the world, as silent as the dew.
Where golden youth is yellow dust, by haunted rivers flowing
Through valleys where the crosses grow, as harvest wheat is growing,
And only dead men see the line that passes in review.

The gripping clay once more gives way before the Mighty Mother
Who waits with everlasting arms to guard her sleeping sons.
And lonely mates in silent fields call out to one another
The story of an empty grave, where each has lost a brother,
Who takes the long, long trail at last beyond the rusting guns.

Gently the east wind brought him home to meet the south wind sighing.
Softly the north wind breathes his name that none of us may know.
For only those who fell with him, out in the darkness lying,
Can tell his company or rank, and they are unreplying,
As each dreams on through summer dawns or winter's mantling snow.

Nameless—and yet how gallantly he faced the roaring thunder
Where names were less than star-dust as the crashing steel swept by
To take its endless toll of those the night squad spaded under,
Clod upon clod, beneath the sod that time alone may sunder,
Held where the wind-blown grasses stir beneath an alien sky.

He'll miss, perhaps, the poppy blooms that sway above the clover,
But rose-red wreaths of Arlington bend low above his dreams.
The reveille at dawn is done, the slogging hikes are over,
Where out the friendly lanes of home, a gay and careless rover,
His wild, free spirit seeks the hills and haunts the singing streams.

No more he moves by Meuse or Aisne, some shell-swept river wading,
No marching orders call him from his rough-hewn granite grave.
And when at dusk we hear far off the eerie drum-taps fading,
What hallowed spot holds more than this, with spectral lines parading
Blood of our blood, dust of our dust, "the ashes of our brave"?

There will be tears from watching eyes, where rain and mist are blended,
There will be heartache in the lines where gold-starred mothers wait.
But where the great shells fall no more, what vision is more splendid
Than peace along the once-scarred fields, the last red battle ended,
Peace that he helped to bring again above the twilight gate?

Let valor's minstrel voices sing his fame for future pages,
But when the starless darkness comes and the long silence creeps,
When blossom mists of spring return or winter torrent rages,
Write this above his nameless dust, to last beyond the ages,
"Safe in the Mighty Mother's arms an Unknown Soldier sleeps."
—From the New York *Tribune*.

ARMISTICE

By Charles Buxton Going

How close the white-ranked crosses crowd,
Beneath the Flag which seems to be
A soaring, hovering glory-cloud
On lily-fields of Calvary!

Ours, ours they are—
Those dear, dead knights who won the Golden Star;
On far French hills, here in our churchyards lying,
Or in war's wildest wreckage—still unfound
In those torn, piteous fields which they, in dying,
Have for us all forever sanctified.
We cannot hallow more that holy ground;
All glory we would give them pales beside
The eternal splendor of those men, who thought
But of the sacred cause for which they fought.

And now, the battles done,
They who gave all, 'tis they alone who won.
In their great faith there was no dark misgiving;
They saw no base self-seekers don the mask
Of high ideals, to batten on the living.
Their vision was a world secure and just
Won by their victory—their only task
To crush one hideous foe; and in that trust
They sped with eager feet, and paid the price,
Unstinting, of the last great sacrifice.

That faith they hold.
The peace for which they battled was pure gold,
And in their splendid zeal they died unshaken.
Knowing such sacred beauty fills their sleep,
Shall we yet mourn, or wish they might awaken
To find the golden peace so far debased?
Should we not rather pray that they may keep
Their shining vision spotless, undefaced,
Until the world, repentant and redeemed,
Grow to the measure of the one they dreamed?

So let them rest.
They gave for us their dearest and their best;
They keep the holiest. Yet for their giving
Our fittest tribute is not grief and tears,
But the same ardent vision in our living
As that which shone, compelling, in their eyes
Uncowed by Death and all his dreadful fears.
Then, when at last these glorious dreamers rise,
The world we keep for them might almost seem
The living substance of their lofty dream!

How white the crosses—white and small!
With what proud love the Flag appears
To mother them! . . . And then it all
Is blurred by the insistent tears.
—From the New York *Times*.

EPITAPH FOR THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Annette Kohn

Within this nation-hallowed tomb
An unknown soldier lies asleep,
Symbolic comrade of all those
Who, on the land, on sea, in air,
In that red death across the seas,
Sealed with their blood the sacred truths
For which our country ever stands:
That righteousness is all the law—
That justice is true government—
Man's liberty the gift of God.
In memory of the faith they kept,
Here through the ages all the land
As honor guard on watch will stand!
—From the Washington *Star*.

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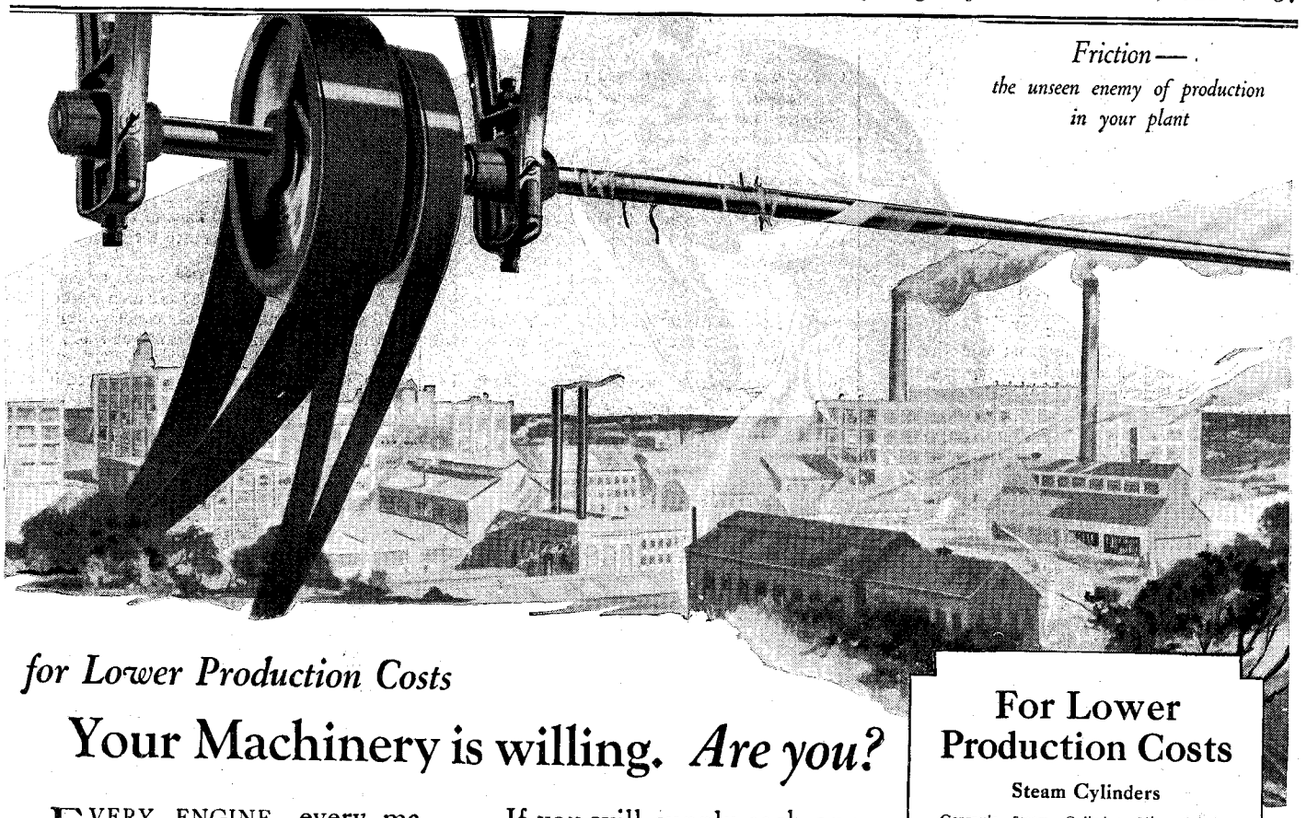

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"WHO IS THIS THAT COMETH WITH BLOODSTAINED GARMENTS?"

By Mary L. D. MacFarland

Soldier, what your name?
Whence your forbears?
Were they from vaunted ones of earth,
Or were they lowly and obscure?
What was your life? Did you walk
In noble halls of learning, or follow plow
Through brown, sweet-smelling furrows?
What looked you like? Was your
Young body spare or generous of girth?
Had you eyes of laughing hazel
Or of a quiet gray?
Were you strong
To suffer, or did you shrink from pain
And needs must summon all your powers
To help you bear the cruel hurt of war?

What knowledge have we of you—save that
Once some dear, young mother bore you,
Clasped you to her breast in rapture.
Some glad father took you in his arms
And thrilled to know that you would
Wear his name and one day hold his hand
And with beginning steps walk by his side!
What dreams attended on your coming—
Here was a man-child who might live
To show the world what could be
The measure of a man
Even so was it to be: And yet,
How different from the dreams.

Know we naught else of you, our Soldier?
Yes!
Proudly know that you were not a slacker.
Know that when you heard the bugle-call
You answered, "I am here,"
Bared your breast to take the blow
Aimed at your country's life
And for that life exchanged your own:
What need we more to know?

You are not one alone,
O quiet sleeper, lying here,
You are every lad who heard the call
And heeded not of self, but for country
(And for me your grateful debtor),
Gave that which all men everywhere
Have ever counted dearest.

We cannot honor you tho we give you now
Far more than your imagination ever sought.
It is you who honor us, forevermore.

—From the Washington *Star*.

IN ARLINGTON

By Edna Mead

Does he lies gladly in the earth of home
To-night, beneath his weight of fame and flowers?
And is his sleep secure?
Have the proud hearts who left him there to rest
Turned back to living humbly, with a vow
So deep it *must* endure?

He went so honestly to death! Can they
Dare to forget the need of honesty
And wreck To-morrow with their petty fears,
So that his happy ghost must some day rise
To look with bitterly accusing eyes
On a vast ruin of the Future's years?

If so, they made but mockery and play
Of honor and its wearer yesterday.

—From the New York *Times*.

"SUPREME SACRIFICE" HYMN SUNG AT THE TOMB

O valiant hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust and conflict and through battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.

Proudly you gathered, rank on rank to war,
As who had heard God's message from afar,
All you had hoped for, all you had, you gave
To save mankind—yourselves you scorned to save.

Splendid you passed, the great surrender made,
Into the light that nevermore shall fade;
Deep your contentment in that blest abode,
Who wait the last clear trumpet-call of God.

Long years ago, as earth lay stark and still,
Rose a loud cry upon a lonely hill,
While in the frailty of our human clay,
Christ, our Redeemer, passed the self-same way.

Still stands His cross from that dread hour to this
Like some bright star above the dark abyss,
Still through the veil, the victor's pitying eyes
Look down to bless our lesser Calvaries

These were His servants, in His steps they trod
Following through death the martyr'd sons of God:
Victor, He rose; victorious, too, shall rise
They who drink his cup of sacrifice

O risen Lord, O Shepherd of our dead,
Whose cross has brought them and whose staff has led—
In glorious hope their proud and sorrowing land
Commits her children to Thy Gracious Hand.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER SPEAKS

By Joseph Ruffner, Jr

Unknown I lie among historic dead
A nameless thing, returned to dust from whence I came,
A mystery sealed within a leaden case,
Inanimate, a testimony of War's shame
Unknown, yet honored with those who bore
Medals, or wore the star of generals on their braid,
Whose fame and deeds are very household words,
And thus among this noted company my poor remains are laid.
Unknown, save to a soul that watches o'er the mound
Where what is earthly of me has been placed there,
Memorialized by state and nation I am laid away,
In six feet of earth—each living mortal's share.
Unknown, a captain's bar my shoulders never knew
Nor major's leaf glittered from a war-stained sun.
Perhaps I wore a chevron on my arm
But ornaments of rank—I fear that there were none.
Unknown, just a doughboy or mayhap marine,
I gave my body that the land I loved might live,
Ah, God, what more could I or even Christ have done,
What save this poor thing had I to sacrifice or give?
Unknown, I am honored by the land I sought to serve and
Buried with the pomp that monarchs never knew,
Worshipped by all the people, from sea to sea,
And yet I'm only one of countless few!
Unknown, my buddies lie in Flanders Fields
Or 'neath the skies of Brittany, gleaming blue,
So, unknown tho I am, I ask the land for which I died,
Not to forget them, but to give them glory, too!

—From the Walla Walla *Bulletin*.

LADS OF THE GOLDEN STAR

By Lorena Davison Chaffee

(Dedicated to Her Son)

You left us in life's early morning,
When the call came so clear from afar;
For you it was eternity's dawning.
Brave lads of the Golden Star;
Life held to you hands rich with promise;
Love waited your manhood to bless,
But bravely you followed the banner
To the land lying crusht and distrest.

With life-blood you've written your story
On the poppy-strewn meadows afar;
No tribute can add to your glory,
Brave lads of the Golden Star.
Now the Great Captain's banner enfolds you;
He'll lead you where still waters flow;
No longer the strife and the conflict,
But His peace, perfect peace, you shall know

CHORUS:

Oh, laddies of the little star,
Once blue, now turned to gold,
Do you know up there in heaven fair
You're our own lads, just as of old?
Never shall you be forgotten, tho' the pathway stretches afar;
We'll meet you at last when life's journey is past,
Dear lads of the Golden Star.

—From the Washington *Star*.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE

By W. H Calgett

Sleep on in peace, my unknown soldier brave!
A nation touched by valiant deeds displayed
To-day in reverence gathers at your grave,
As tribute to the sacrifice you made!

And while you sleep a torn and bleeding world,
Distorted, crazed and weary of the strife,
In saneness comes with flags of truce unfurled,
To arbitrate in conference for its life!

God grant the spirit of those such as you,
Who gave their all that freer men might live,
Will guide the rulings of the conclave through,
And cause the most self-centered there to give!

Then, in such case, those peoples bowed in grief,
Disconsolate of happiness again,
Will rise once more, convinced in their belief
That neither He nor you have died in vain!

—From the Washington *Star*

UNKNOWN

By Frederic T. Cardoze

No floral tribute, wreath or cross,
No cold and graven shaft of stone,
Need grace the final resting place
Of him who passes as Unknown,
A thousand feet might pass him by,
With none to claim the loyal slain.
And yet an e'er-enduring God
Has marked his grave upon the plain.

The golden sun and silver star
Each in his turn shall guard his bier
And heav'n's rain shall be the tears
That fall in sorrow, year on year.
The rumbling thunder of the storm
Shall be the echo of the charge,
The somber grandeur of the clouds
The spirit of the smoke barrage.

Between the twilight and the dawn,
Unheard, yet with celestial tongue,
The name that has been lost in war
Upon the sighing wind is sung.
Unknown! Not so, for angel hands
Shall point in glory from the skies
Toward the humble sepulchre,
And Fame shall say, "Here Valor lies!"

—From the Washington *Star*.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By O. R. Howard Thomson

If he had known, when shrilled the cry for aid,
Not quite enough it was for him to die
That on his crumbling shoulders should be laid
The last indignity—

Eternal namelessness—think you that he
Had flinched; had on the wharf's edge stayed his feet;
Turned back to life, garbed in the witchery
Of Spring's allurement—passing sweet?

Nay, he had smiled and stormed toward the goal;
The more determined in his high emprise:
For liberty was as a flame within his soul,
As light unto his eyes.

O unknown soldier; let me brave flags fling,
Not at half-mast, but in the upper air;
For thy great soul I would have armies sing,
Triumphal trumpets blare.

—From the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

OUR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Virginia Nelson Parmer

The shrine at Arlington is now your tomb,
O nameless Hero, and, in honoring you,
Our country honors all her heroes who
Laid down their lives to stay the darker doom—
For Freedom's torch was flick'ring into gloom.
Stedfast you fought against the vicious view
That Liberty existed for the few,
That Justice was a whim on one man's loom.

Unknown and dead, yet with a living fame,
Your valor, that of thousands, thrills the soul
To Hate, a stranger; new to War's dread claim;
You reached and ever hold the highest goal.
In peace rest in your tomb, you make it great,
Your spirit, not these stones, inspires our State.

—From the Washington *Star*.

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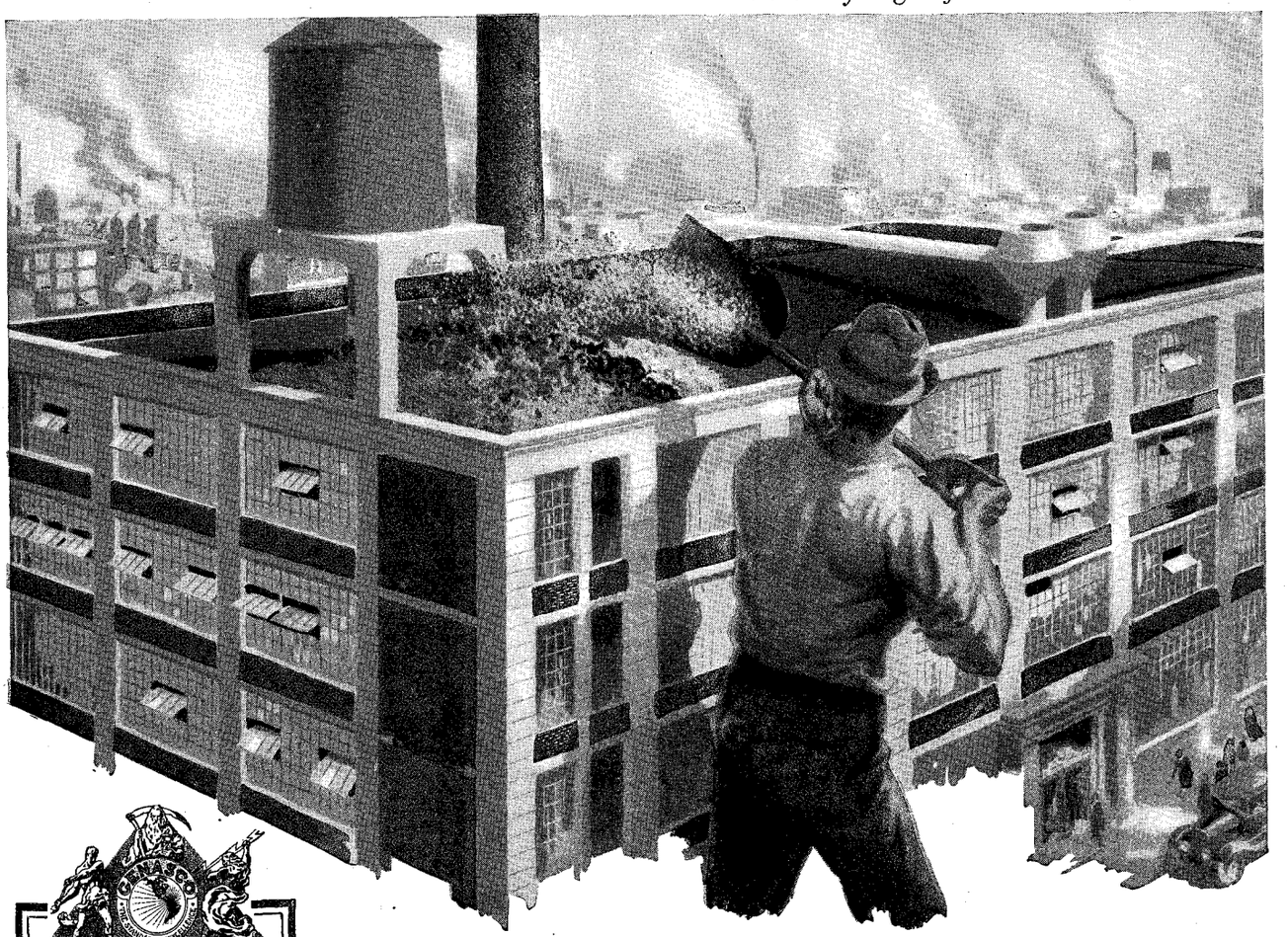

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE "OUTSTANDING HEROISM" OF WOODFILL, RIFLEMAN

HIS FATHER TAUGHT HIM TO SHOOT a rifle when a boy, and that is the main reason, Sergeant Samuel Woodfill believes, that he was lately named by General Pershing as the greatest single American hero of the World War. The elder Woodfill, a Mexican and Civil War veteran, taught his son to shoot when the boy was so small he had to rest the gun on the window-sill, and he has been shooting ever since. It was this familiarity with the rifle, in the opinion both of several witnesses of his achievement and of the Sergeant himself, that enabled him to kill nineteen Germans single-handed, capture three others and silence three machine-gun nests under heavy fire. According to the official records, however, all of the Sergeant's skill at rifle and pistol shooting would have come to a sad end if he had not been able, also, to handle a pickax. The pickax, in the last analysis, it appears, kept him a live hero when he was in danger of becoming a dead soldier. The Sergeant, who had been brevetted a major when the war ended, but was discharged and immediately reenlisted as a sergeant, recently came to Washington to act as a pall-bearer in the funeral procession of America's unknown soldier. It was there that he faced a battery of newspaper men. The man whose deeds of valor have lately been brought to public attention by General Pershing, after they had been buried in the records of the War Department for three years, is "extremely modest," says one of the newspaper men who was present at the interview. "He shifted from one foot to the other, mumbled something about wishing he could have done something more than he did, and then abruptly ceased speaking." However, as the reporter continues, in the New York *Times:*

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"HE HELPS WITH THE DISHES."

So his wife reports on the home conduct of Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, lately named by General Pershing as the first American hero of the war. Among his other heroic exploits it is recorded that he cleaned up several German machine-gun nests which were delaying the time when it might be possible to call a Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Because he is a soldier and because the War Department practically ordered him to tell something about himself, the Sergeant, a strapping fellow with a magnificent physique, tried hard to overcome his taciturnity. The truth is that Sergeant Woodfill considers that what he did was only the duty of a professional soldier. For if Woodfill is anything he is a professional soldier—in almost every mental and physical aspect, the epitome of what the average American would like his country's soldiers to be.

"It was just a little over three years ago that the event for which I was cited occurred," said the Sergeant. "Yes, I can remember it all right. You know, even now, sometimes I have dreams about it. It happened this way:

"Soon after daylight early on the morning of October 12, 1918, I, with a platoon and a half of Company A, Fourteenth Machine-Gun Battalion, was ordered to go over the top to make a combat reconnaissance of the enemy territory. The enemy laid down a heavy barrage, and my company was digging in for protection, when orders came to go.

"We were partly screened by a low fog, but the moment we appeared on the crest, the Germans began to pour in shells and machine-gun bullets. The enemy was entrenched, and also hidden by heavy green woods, and was hard to locate.

"Quick action was needed. I signaled several men near me to get forward, and I rushed ahead and worked my way across an opening of about 150 yards, by crawling from shell-hole to shell-hole. Then I reached a small knoll, detoured to the left, and worked my way until I got to an unimproved road, from which I could crawl up a muddy ditch about ten yards long. When I did this I could see the gun position.

"I didn't lose any time. I slid my rifle forward and placed the butt against my shoulder without exposing any part of my body, then raised on my elbows enough to see the gun, and killed five gunners in the pit. One enemy gunner attempted to retreat, but I killed him with my pistol. I then feared to remain in my position longer, so I dashed to cover of the brush and ran on to an officer, who sprang up to disarm me. I killed him with my automatic. There was continuous firing on all sides, and by the time my lines had filtered up the German guns were sweeping the woods with fire. Having lost control of my company as a unit in the dense wilderness, I signaled to follow me and continued to advance by taking advantage of cover. I had only gone a short distance when I located another machine-gun. I crawled to a flanking position close up to the gun and sniped five of its crew and silenced the gun.

"Creeping ahead toward the nest I encountered three Germans carrying machine-gun ammunition up to the gun I had just silenced. We saw each other about the same distance, and as I drew my gun on them they yelled 'Kamerad' and dropt the equipment they were carrying. I sent them to the rear and continued the advance through the woods. I had gone only a short distance when I located a third machine-gun position, and, using the same method of approach as previously applied, I worked my way to a flank position, and then killed five of the gunners. There was heavy firing coming from the right front which caused me to take refuge in the enemy's entrenchment, and as I dashed into it I nearly jumped on two Germans who were crouching there. One of them started to level a Luger on me, and as I had my pistol in my hand, I fired first. The German doubled up and dropt his weapon. The other one reached for his rifle. I squeezed the trigger on him, but my gun failed to fire. I dropt it and grabbed a pickax and hit the man a crushing blow on the head. As I turned I saw the other German had regained his pistol, so I let him have it with the pickax, too."

General Pershing's report on the heroes and the soldiers in the World War contains this mention of Woodfill's deed, given the place of honor over two cases of distinguished heroism which already have received America's recognition:

"Deeds of valor were too numerous to mention here. Outstanding was the heroism of Lieutenant Samuel Woodfill, Fifth Division, in attacking single-handed a series of German machine-gun nests near Cunel and killing the crews of each in turn until reduced to the necessity of assaulting the last detachment with a pick, dispatching them all. And of Sergeant Alvin C. York of the Eighty-second Division in standing off and capturing 132 Germans after his patrol was literally surrounded and outnumbered ten to one; and Major Charles S. Whittlesey and his men of the Seventy-seventh Division, when their battalion was cut off in the Argonne, in refusing to surrender and holding out until finally relieved. Doubtless many died in performing deeds of unknown heroism, as no survivor remained to testify."

Woodfill is a professional soldier, one of the Regulars who formed the core of America's great Expeditionary Force, and

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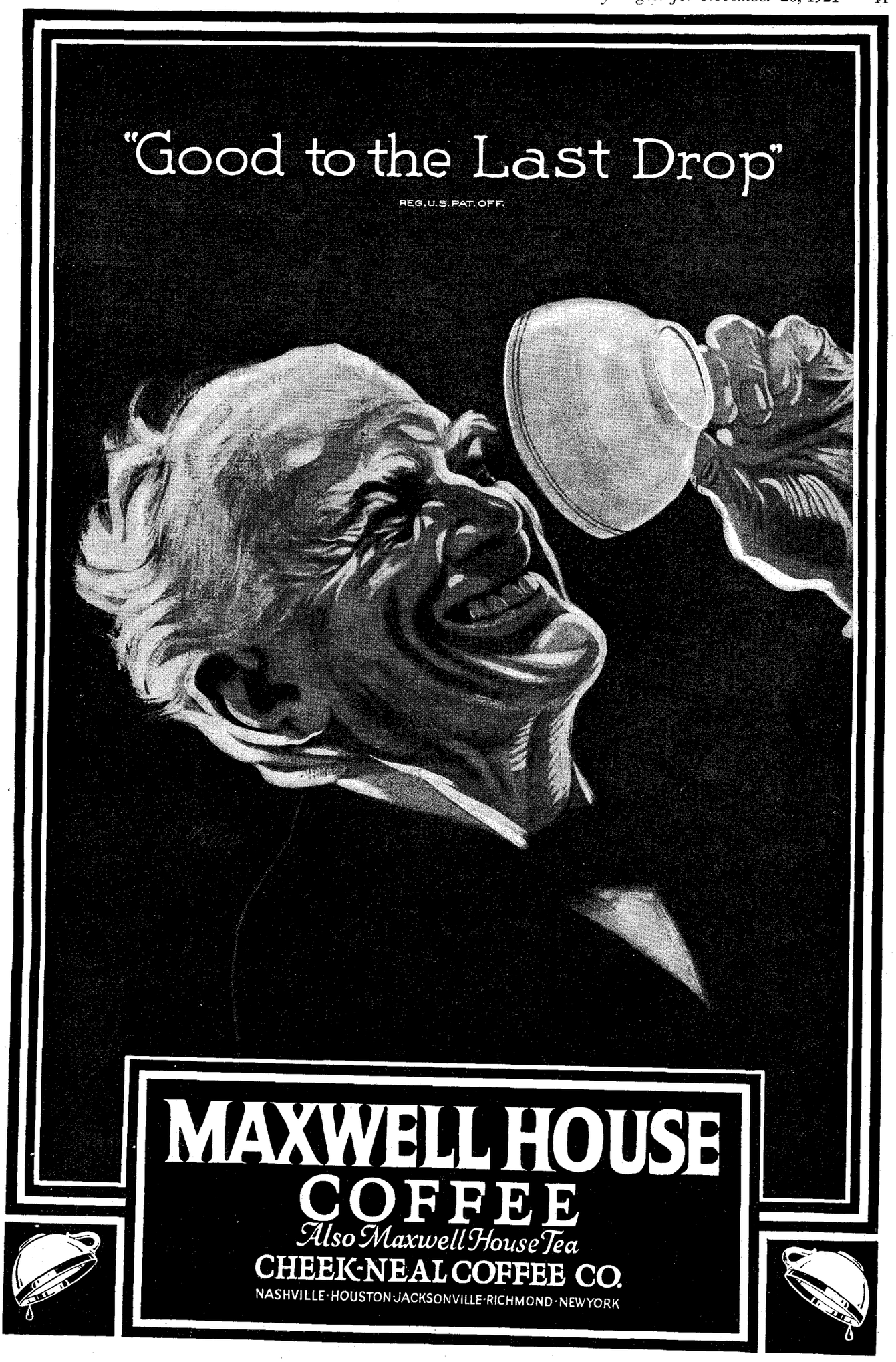
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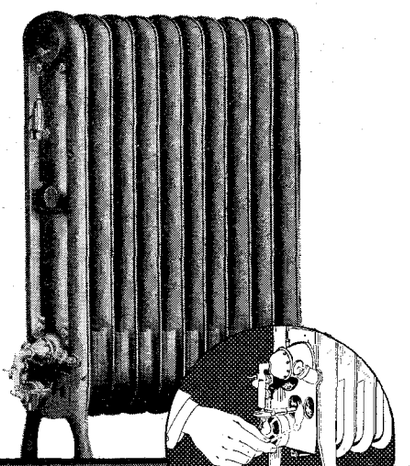

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

were alternately praised and berated by the country at large, and especially by the citizen regiments which they whipt into shape. This Sergeant "is a soldier born and bred," the *Times* biographer continues, turning back to the beginning of his soldiering:

His father's career in two wars inspired the boy, and he enlisted at 18. He has "soldiered," as he puts it, in the Philippines, Alaska, on the Pacific Coast, in France and in the interior of the United States for twenty years, for he is now 38 years old.

"Ever since I came back from France, I have been at Fort Thomas, Ky.," he said, and then added: "You see I want to be there as much as possible because my wife lives there. I was married in 1917, and I have the best wife in the whole world." Mrs. Woodfill, for her part, has said publicly that she has decorated the Sergeant with the order of "M. H.," model husband.

"He helps with the dishes willingly," she said.

Living in a backwoods country, where men are trained as pioneers, the father, John Samuel Woodfill, enlisted for the Mexican War service October 1, 1847, and was made a Sergeant in what was then designated "Captain Hull's company" of the Fifth Indiana Volunteers. He took part in many engagements, and in a hand-to-hand conflict at the capture of Mexico City he received a bayonet thrust through his right arm. His son was wounded in the thigh and right shoulder just after he performed his remarkable feat at Cunel.

When the Civil War came, the father was commissioned a Captain in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, being then 37 years old and the head of a family. He fought through the war and was mustered out in May, 1865. He was a Welshman by blood, 5 feet 8 inches tall and very much like his son to-day. The family lived in a stone house in the country village of Belleview, Ind., where the father raised a family of three boys and two girls. At one time the elder Woodfill was a newspaper man, but he was principally noted as an expert rifleman, did a great deal of hunting, and took many prizes in various contests. It was his pride in his marksmanship that led him to teach his little son Sam how to shoot.

"I was only 7 years old, and father had to rest the gun in the window-sill," said Sergeant Woodfill. "He loaded the old muzzle-loader. I remember it. It was long, with an octagon barrel, and we called it a squirrel gun. Father told me to take aim looking through the bottom of the groove of the rear sight and over the top of the front sight and looking at the bull's-eye in the center over the top of the front sight. I pulled the trigger and I got a bull's-eye, and you bet I was the happiest boy in the countryside that day."

At school, from the time he was 7 until he was 14, he did a great deal of hunting, and after that when his father died and he had to go to work he kept on hunting. He bought a Winchester rifle and became known as an expert shot, extremely hard to beat in turkey shoots and other competitions. In most of these shoots he took a handicap of 10 to 15 yards and shot from a prone position.

This hunting kept on all through Wood-

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fill's soldier days. He kept at it in the Philippines and afterward in Alaska, and in fact his comrades seemed to depend upon him to keep them supplied with game. On one occasion, in Alaska, he killed two cinnamon bears and one brown bear in a single day. After he had killed two of the bears he was walking along through the thick brush with his gun in a sling.

"I heard a noise," said the Sergeant, "and I thought it was nothing but an arctic rabbit. But this big cinnamon bear came rushing out at me with his mouth open. He wasn't but twenty-five feet away when he broke out of the willows. I had to hurry. I snatched my rifle and tore it off. I hadn't time to take aim, so I shot from the hip. The bullet hit the spinal column and broke it in two. All fours were off the ground when he was struck and he jack-knifed as he fell. Even then he tried to crawl at me and was chewing the moss and roots and roaring."

While the rifle was the Sergeant's early and long love, there are two others in his life—his mother and his wife. He carries the pictures of both in a leather case in a pocket over his heart. One of the greatest gratifications of his life was to be able to be back from France in time to see his mother before she died in September, 1920. He had only written to his family that he had had "a serious encounter with the enemy."

"Mother said she was very proud to live and see me return after having done my duty to my country, as she knew I would," he said.

Sergeant Woodfill's wife was Miss Lorena B. Wiltshire, born in Covington, Ky., and a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. The Sergeant had known Miss Wiltshire for four years before he went overseas, but they had postponed their marriage in order to accumulate enough money to make the first payment on a little home of their own. The wedding took place December 26, 1917.

Woodfill's modest disposition and matter-of-factness as a professional soldier are illustrated, says the writer, by the way in which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor:

One day, some time after the armistice, Woodfill, then a Lieutenant, went to his Captain, who is now in private life Representative Roy C. Woodruff of Michigan.

"Captain," he said, "I'd like to leave Bordeaux for a few days; I have to go over to Chaumont."

He went away, and came back three days later without saying anything about the purpose of his journey. It was not until ten days later that Captain Woodruff saw in the printed orders that Lieutenant Woodfill had been called to Chaumont to be decorated.

So he went along in his same quiet, unassuming way. The board of army officers, searching the records for the purpose of selecting a soldier from the infantry to act as a body-bearer for the unknown dead, picked Sergeant Woodfill. When the name was sent to Pershing, the commander of the A. E. F. exclaimed: "Why, I have already picked that man as the greatest single hero in the American forces."

Since he has been in Washington Sergeant Woodfill has been received by the President, Secretary of War Weeks, General Pershing, Major-General Harbord, Assistant Chief of Staff; Major-General Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, and others. He has taken the congratulations and handclasps of his superior officers in much the same way he took commands in the field.

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A Hint to Car-Buyers

Next time you see two small boys standing or sitting by a motor-car, sidle up and listen to the conversation.

There's many a word of wisdom to be heard in such quarters.

If you think small boys don't know the subject, investigate and you'll have a surprise.

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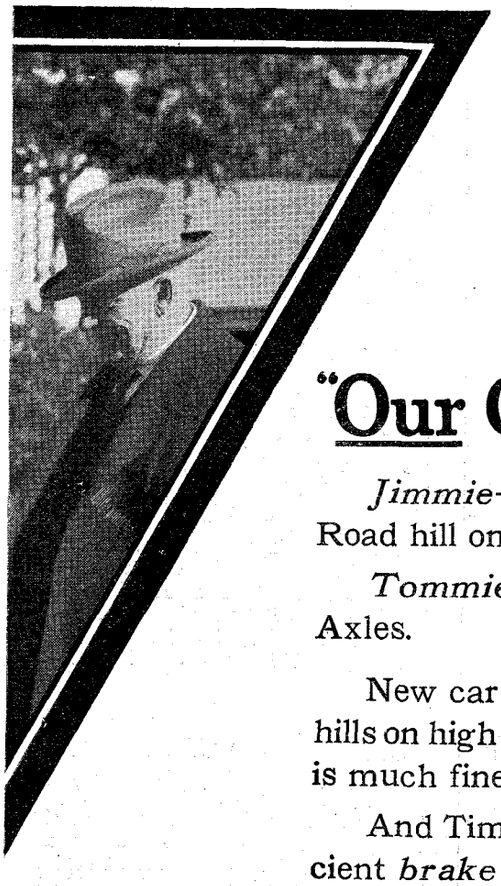

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Jimmie—We got a new car. Pop says it'll go up Sandy Road hill on high.

Tommie—Huh! that ain't nothin'. *Our* car's got Timken Axles.

New car or old, Tommie had the best of it. Going up steep hills on high is fine—but going up and *coming down* in *safety* is much finer.

And Timken Axles represent as much in reliable and efficient *brake action,* as in quiet gears, long resistance to wear, freedom from repair expense and other good axle qualities.

That's to be expected from standard units of proven worth, with a national reputation to maintain.

The more of them a car has the better—and while it costs more to put them there at the start, it costs less to keep them there without repair or total replacement.

Cars equipped with Timken Axles, by the way, show a high average of standard units throughout. Their makers are glad to tell you who made their engines, springs, radiators, transmissions, bearings, electrical units and other vitally important parts. And it is important for you to know, because no car builder makes all the parts of his car.

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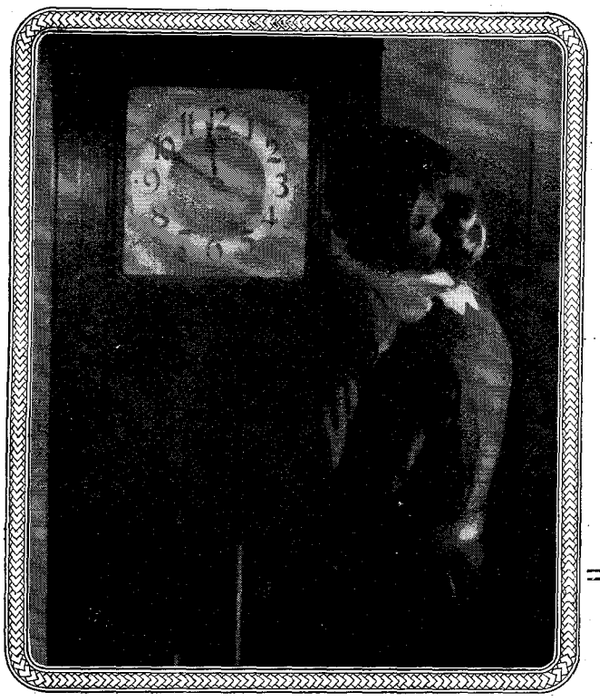

Nearing the Noon of Life

She who would stay the hands of Time must guard her health. For health is a natural preservative of beauty.

This means health of the mouth, as well as of the body. It concerns the condition of both *gums* and teeth, as has been proved by scientific research.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

Men and women who know about Pyorrhea watch their gums carefully. You should do this, also. And visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection.

As additional prevention—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

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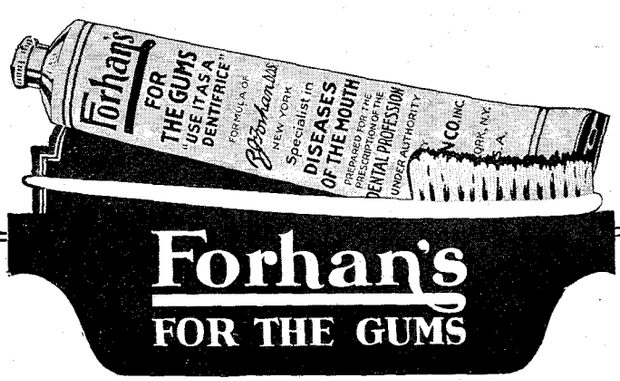

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

The Sergeant's military precision is conspicuous.

Sergeant Woodfill welcomes the nation-wide publicity he is receiving, mainly because he hopes it will help in finding one of his brothers, from whom his family has not heard in twenty-two years. At one time this brother wrote to his mother that he was in the army, but gave no branch or organization.

Sergeant Woodfill, while certainly not a mealy-mouthed man in any sense of the word, has never had a vice, so officers who know him well say. He says he has never taken a church obligation, but he "always tries to live by the Golden Rule." He likes instructive books, but "never cared much for fiction." He admits he used to be very fond of dancing, but that was in the good old days, and he has little use for jazz.

This model soldier stands 5 feet 10¾ inches, weighs 180 pounds and measures 42 inches around the broad chest, on which are displayed his medals. Besides the decorations already mentioned, the Sergeant wears the Victory Medal with three battle clasps, the Philippine and Mexican border ribbons, and an expert rifleman's decoration. He was a member of the infantry team in the international match held at Le Mans in the Summer of 1919. The best record he ever made was on a skirmish run in Alaska, when he achieved 96 out of a possible 100 points. He has clear, direct blue eyes, a florid complexion and sandy hair.

An effort is being made by Senator Richard P. Ernst of Kentucky, and others, to obtain for the Sergeant substantial recognition from the Government in the form of a captain's permanent commission, and possible retirement with that rank. The Sergeant himself is reported to be very retiring, in fact, almost a Pacifist, on the subject. It was partly his fault, the *Times* reporter seems to think, that he did not receive better than a sergeant's commission when he returned to the Army, after being demobilized, with the rank of captain, at the end of the war.

"Of course, over the dishes the Sergeant helped Mrs. Woodfill to wash," says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "such things as Woodfill's part in the war were discust at their home at Fort Thomas, Kentucky." Mrs. Woodfill knew long ago that "the man who waged a little war of his own in the Argonne" was worthy of more attention than the country at large had given him, and urged him to seek recognition. The correspondent quotes her to this effect:

"You fought for your country, but you don't seem to want to fight for yourself," the Kentucky wife would chide in trying to interest her husband in an effort to obtain a captain's commission, the rank Woodfill held during the war but relinquished when he was demobilized. And Woodfill, whose feat in killing nineteen Germans in one day, capturing others and silencing machine-gun nests later brought him world-wide fame, would tell her that it would be unbecoming for him to capitalize his heroism.

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EDISON'S DEFENSE OF HIS QUESTIONNAIRE

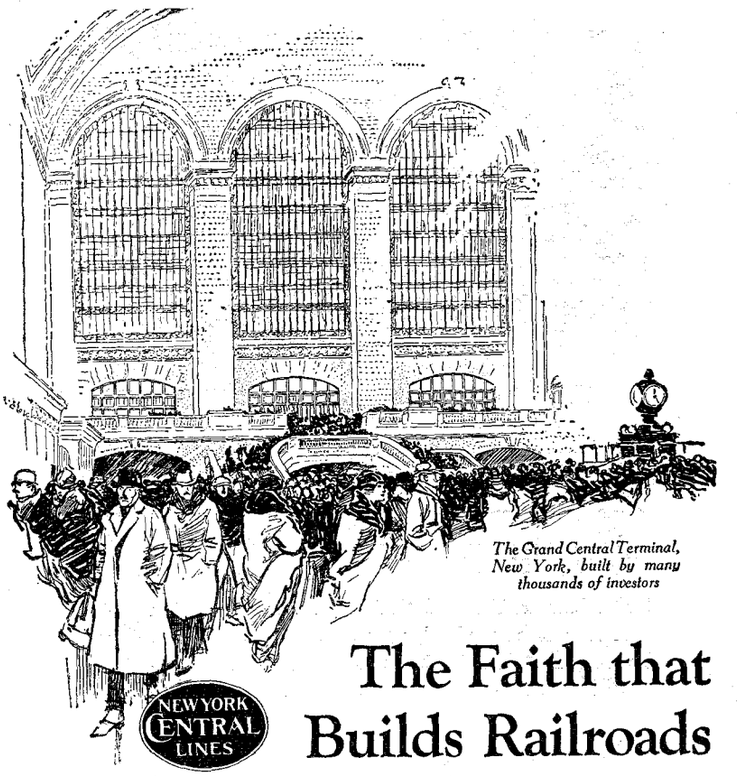
SCOFFING at Edison's list of test questions has become quite general. In the face of somewhat acidulous criticism, however, he has gone on using them in the selection of his own employees, and professes that he is quite satisfied with the result. In *The Scientific American* (New York) he tells, in the form of an interview with the editor, just what his idea was in setting the questions, and why it has worked so well. This is said to be Edison's first authorized statement, in extended form, of his views on these matters. In the first place, he says, trying a man out on a job is too wasteful. Some kind of preliminary test is necessary, and he decided to frame it in such a way as to bring out ability to produce data and frame decisions without delay of any kind. This seemed to him to involve an exceptional memory—an absolute necessity, he believes, in a competent executive, altho of course, memory alone will qualify no one. His explanation runs, in part:

The only way I know to test a man's memory is to find out how much he has remembered and how much he has forgotten. Of course I don't care directly whether a man knows the capital of Nevada, or the source of mahogany, or the location of Timbuctoo. Of course I don't care whether he knows who Desmoulins and Pascal and Kit Carson were. But if he ever knew any of these things and doesn't know them now, I *do* very much care about that in connection with giving him a job. For the assumption is that if he has forgotten these things he will forget something else that has direct bearing on his job.

If I tell you something that interests you exceedingly, it is mighty strange if that doesn't stick. But that is not the kind of memory that counts. Don't come here for a job and tell me that you can remember anything you want to, anything you consider worth remembering. Out of every thousand facts that present themselves to you, I should think at least 990 come unobtrusively, without the slightest indication whether they are to be of any subsequent importance to you or not. If your memory is a success, it will reproduce—within the proper limits of human fallibility, of course—any one of these items, when and where you want it.

Of course if I ask you 150 questions at random, I am going to strike some low spots in your knowledge. I am going to ask you some things that you never have known at all. No two people have precisely the same background of facts. But I do not expect anybody to answer every one of my questions. They are selected with the thought that they shall deal with things taught in schools and colleges—things that we have all had opportunity to learn, facts to which we have all been exposed during the course of our education and by our ordinary reading. Their subject matter is of no importance—they must merely be things that my applicants may fairly be assumed to have been taught at some time. Everybody must necessarily have been exposed to a very large majority of them.

A man who has not got 90 per cent. of these facts at his command is deficient either in memory, as discust already, or in the power of acquiring facts. And either deficiency is fatal for my purposes.



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Now nearing a century of public service, the New York Central Lines represent a property investment of **$1,770,000,000.** Against this investment stocks and bonds have been issued to the amount of only **$1,522,000,000**—that is, the value of the property is greatly in excess of the outstanding securities.

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THEY PRESENT THE VIEW-POINT OF WOMAN AT THE CONFERENCE.

The gathering at Washington, unlike that at Versailles, will go down in history as one that was "mothered" as well as "fathered." American women are represented by the leaders shown above, (reading from left to right), Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan of New York, Mrs. Katharine Phillips Edson of California.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

THE GREAT PEACE CONCLAVE in Washington would never have been held, a good many people believe, if the women of America had not attained full citizenship, with ballots in their hands. A Philadelphia woman journalist brings new evidence to support the theory by quoting a "high official—a man—in the Republican Party," who is said to have declared recently: "If women had not had the vote, there would have been no Conference." Now that the Conference is in session, American women are active members of our delegation, and women's organizations throughout the country have banded together to see to it that this Conference, unlike that in Paris, is "mothered by women," and produces definite results. Women should be more concerned than men in the attempt to limit armaments, argues Constance Drexel, a former war nurse, now a special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The reason, she says, is "summed up in the burial of the Unknown Soldier on Armistice Day." War brings to the man, death; to the woman who loved him, memories of all he suffered and life without him. Woman as a sex suffers more from war than man, declares Miss Drexel. "I pitied the men," she writes, drawing on her own war experiences as a nurse in the military hospital in Deauville. "I saw them brought in shattered and wounded on trains from the battlefields of the Marne. Helpless, I watched them die in the tortures of the dreadful tetanus. But I learned to pity the women more."

Just what has woman done to show her concern in the Washington Conference? Judged in comparison with what happened in Paris, says the writer, a hundred years seem to have passed. She presents this brief history of woman's part:

November 24, 1918, in New York, a few days after the signing of the armistice, President Wilson was urged, in a resolution passed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to include a woman among the peace plenipotentiaries, or at least in the peace delegation.

It is hardly too much to say that public opinion hooted at the idea. The request apparently received no attention, and American women, engrossed in the final lap of their struggle for suffrage, took little or no interest in what went on in Paris.

What did happen in Paris? The Peace Treaty and League of Nations were virtually man-made affairs.

However, a small group of French suffragists were stirred to action. In December, 1918, it was my privilege to introduce the president of the French Suffrage Union to Colonel House, of the American Mission. The upshot was that an interview with President Wilson was obtained and an inter-Allied conference of women called for February 10. The date was set thus far ahead to permit delegates from the American suffragists to arrive, but none were even appointed!

Nevertheless, a few American women in Paris, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. George Rublee and Mrs. Fern Andrews, were drawn into service, and noted British, Belgian, Italian and Roumanian women took part. A history of the interviews with President Wilson, Clemenceau, Poincaré, Lord Robert Cecil, and even the plenipotentiaries from China, Japan, Siam, Brazil, would be too long for this brief account. All were urged to allow women to take part in the Peace Conference.

Suffice to say that, on March 10, the English Premier, Lloyd George, was instrumental in bringing this about. Owing to his frequent flittings to London, the women had been unable to see him, but I, as a journalist, had taken it upon myself to inquire of Sir George Riddell, press representatative of the British Government, how the British Premier felt about women in the Peace Conference.

As an answer, Sir George Riddell telephoned me on March 11 of the previous day's decision of the Supreme Council, of which Lloyd George was a member. "Mr. Lloyd George wants you to know," he said, "that this decision is more important than it may seem; women have only to take advantage of it."

However, it was too late in the peace proceedings for this remarkable concession to have much effect. And besides, asks Miss Drexel, what could be done when not more than a little group of about twenty-five women, all told, seemed to be concerning themselves with the Peace Conference? The writer criticizes the response of the world's womanhood to this opportunity. She writes:

I must say that I do not think the women of the world—least of all the women of America—rose to the occasion. I have facts to prove this assertion.

But, in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Council—at that time the Big Ten—the small band of women requested, and obtained, hearings before the Labor Commission and the League of Nations Commission. As for the former, not much was accomplished, because the labor report had been virtually completed before the women were heard.

However, the hearing on April 10 before the big committee framing the covenant of the League of Nations was far more important. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, of Boston, and Mrs. George Rublee were the only American women taking part in the hearing. The Marchioness of Temaire and Aberdeen, then president of the International Council of Women, led the delegation. President Wilson presided. It was the only hearing given to anybody before a session of that commission.

The women's suggestions, which they had drafted and sifted over and over again beforehand, dealt with (1) equal opportunities for women in the offices of the League, (2) degradation of women in backward countries, (3) woman suffrage, (4) an International Bureau of Hygiene, (5) and of education within the League.

As a result of this hearing, Lord Robert Cecil, one of the two British members of the League of Nations Commission, introduced a new clause in the covenant, adopted by the commission. It is Paragraph 3 of Article 7, and reads:

"All positions under, or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women."

A significant thing occurred when President Wilson read this addition to the covenant before the full Peace Conference.

It was at the last of the five "open" sessions of the Conference in the gorgeously gilded, crystal chandeliered, tapestry-hung assembly room of the Quai d'Orsay—the French Foreign Office. President Wilson was reading off the Covenant as finally amended and adopted by the commission that had been charged with its drafting.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

When he came to the woman's clause, he started in his well-modulated voice:

"All positions under or in connection with the League," when Clemenceau, seated next to him, suddenly tugged at his sleeve and made him stop.

"You mean *only* in the League, of course?" flashed the Tiger.

"Yes, yes, of course; that's what it says," continued President Wilson, rather annoyed at the interruption, while Clemenceau settled back in his chair satisfied, and Lloyd George, on the other side of the President, smiled amusedly.

As I remember the "open" sessions, everything was so prearranged that the above episode was the only break I can recall.

So much for the Paris Peace Conference, resulting in the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations.

The history of womanhood's influence on the Washington Conference of nations will read differently, predicts Miss Drexel. Indeed, she says:

American women have played an important rôle in bringing it about. A high official—a man—in the Republican Party, said to me recently: "If women had not had the vote, there would have been no Conference."

President Harding has appointed four women on the Advisory Committee of the American delegation. They are: Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, wife of a former Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, of New York, a writer on Asiatic problems; and Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, of California, a prominent club woman.

In Washington, two groups of women have been most active for months past in urging that such a disarmament or reduction of armament conference be called. The two groups are the Women's Committee for World Disarmament and the League of Women Voters.

On March 4, the new Congress and the new Administration came into power. The only important measure calling for disarmament in any way had died in the last Congress. Would Senator Borah or any one else start something similar? Prospects were anything but encouraging, as both the new Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War were busy making war preparedness speeches.

As far back as March 12 a small group of women got together and formed the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, under the chairmanship of Miss Emma Wold, who had previously been prominent in the National Woman's Party.

It is surprizing how much they have been able to accomplish. They got behind Senator Borah in his fight to force through his amendment calling for a three-Power conference of Powers to discuss naval reduction.

They organized meetings in several large cities for Easter Sunday. Senator Borah addrest the Washington meeting. His speech went round the country and again roused the waning sentiment for reduction of armaments.

On April 18 this same group of women

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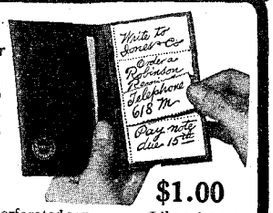

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organized a large delegation of women who called upon the President, urging him to do something for world peace. The press at that time was surprized at the women's reports that the President had told them they "would not be disappointed."

The women organized a national disarmament week for May 22 to 29. Everywhere there were meetings and resolutions hurled back to Congress and to the White House.

The President removed his objection to the Borah resolution, and it was carried.

The other group of women who have been very active—the League of Women Voters—have done even more, because of their large, powerful organization, which is the daughter of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

At the League's convention in Cleveland, last April, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage leader, startled the delegates by a fiery, extemporaneous disarmament speech.

"For God's sake, do something!" she told the women.

A resolution, conservative, but to the point, was unanimously carried. It called for reduction of armaments by international agreement.

On April 18 a delegation of women came from the Cleveland convention to present this resolution to the President at the White House. A National Reduction of Armaments Committee was organized with Miss Elizabeth Hauser, of Ohio, as chairman, which functioned through all the State leagues of women voters.

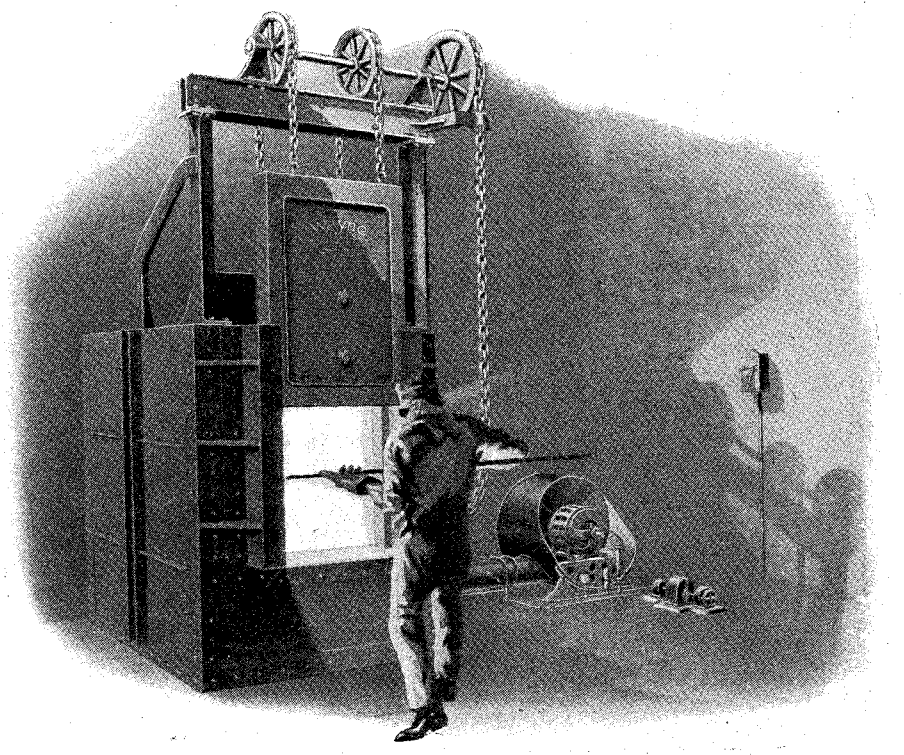
More women's meetings and resolutions all over the country always reflected on Congress and on the White House.

Immediately after the President issued his invitation for a Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and the consideration of the problems of the Far East, women's organizations began appealing to the White House for the appointment of women in the American delegation. Miss Drexel gives a brief history of these appeals, which resulted in the appointment of four women:

On August 17 Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president; Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Indiana, vice-president; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, finance chairman, and Mrs. Minnie Cunningham, of Texas, executive secretary of the League of Women Voters, called upon the President to urge direct representation of women. On September 8 about a dozen women's organizations were instrumental in forming the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, which has since rented a house near the Pan-American Union, to be close to the scene where the Armaments Conference is to take place.

On September 17 Miss Katherine Ludington, of Old Lyme, Conn., first regional director of the League of Women Voters, and Miss Christina Merriman, of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, called upon President Harding to urge the opening of churches on Armistice Day and a message from him for the success of the Conference.

On every occasion the President has been most encouraging to the women. He has given every appearance of welcoming their suggestions and urging their cooperation in the Conference. No one is more certain of this than Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, veteran suffragist, now vice-chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. Holding as she does the highest post of any



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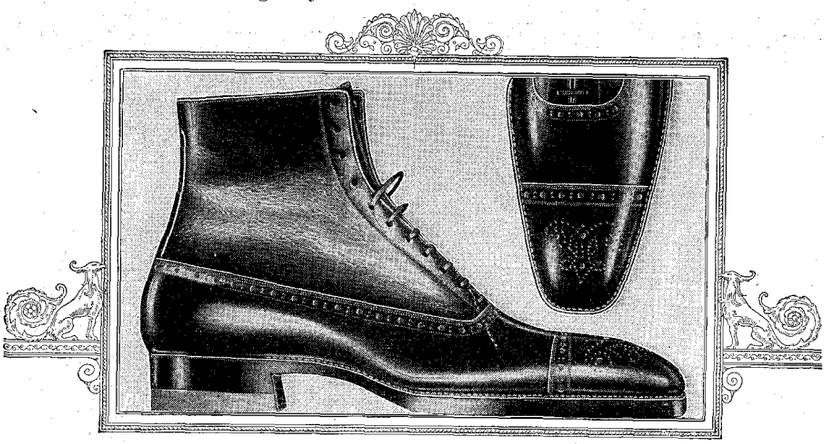

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Do you realize that the pick and the spade of the archeologist in late years have produced amazing revelations about the Bible, including some new sayings of Jesus, which were found in an African desert; also some new data about the children of Israel, the Oriental "mysteries," and the pagan orgies? They tell also about the Greek and the hitherto unknown Ægean culture, about Homer and his period, and about how in the early days people *worshipped their rulers as gods.*

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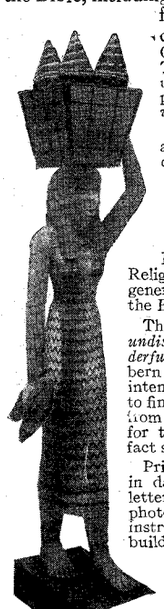

Figure of a slave girl, recently found in a tomb near Thebes.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

woman in the Republican party organization, she is most frequently consulted by the President in regard to the appointment of women and other women's interests in politics.

But what indication of woman's opportunity for service and for influence in this momentous Conference is needed other than the appointment of women next in importance to the delegates themselves?

"Are American women alive to their opportunity this time?" asks Miss Drexel. She replies:

They are. American women now have the vote. This not only released a great deal of feminine ability which was occupied in getting the vote, but has given women a new sense of power.

All the big national women's organizations now have headquarters in Washington. All are primed to watch the Conference and see that results are accomplished, if humanly possible.

As already stated, about a dozen of the organizations—including the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, the League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs—have clubbed together on this issue, together with such organizations as the National Education Association and several church associations, and the Friends—in the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments. Their house at Seventeenth and F Streets, opposite the historical State, War and Navy Building, a stone's-throw from the White House and two blocks from the Pan-American Union where the Conference of nations will meet—will be the center where women will voice their sentiments as the Conference proceeds.

Opinions about the Conference will be exprest by prominent speakers at meetings to which the public will be invited. A weekly bulletin will be issued, giving news and views of the Conference, which will be sent broadcast throughout the country to the membership of the organizations.

In addition, and perhaps most important, the officers of these women's organizations here to whom the women throughout the country look for leadership have gotten into a habit of going direct to the President or to the Secretary of State or to other Cabinet members when they have something to say on a matter of national policy.

This happened before the calling of the Conference; it happened while the women were urging that women as well as men be included in the Conference; it will happen during the Conference.

The President of the United States, in particular, has welcomed these interviews with high-minded, disinterested women, and has given concrete evidence by deeds as well as words that their suggestions are welcomed by the Administration.

In Secretary Hughes, the head of the American delegation the women feel that they also have a sympathetic confidant. He came out for woman suffrage way back in 1916 when he was running for President, and he hasn't flinched since. During the last lap of the suffrage ratification campaign—in the summer of 1920—he acted as attorney for the American Woman Suffrage Association and served as such until he gave up his private law practise to take up the duties of Secretary of State.

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Japanese women, also, it appears, are taking an interest in "mothering" the Conference. President Harding, the other day, received from the hands of Mme. Kaji Yajima of Tokyo a peace petition signed by 10,000 Japanese women, and representing, in the words of the aged little envoy, "the mobilization of thousands of hearts." As a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of the New York *Herald* briefly tells the story:

At the age of ninety Mme. Yajima looks little more than sixty. She has journeyed from Tokyo at her own expense, using the money given to her by former pupils on her eighty-third birthday to make her old age comfortable, to carry to President Harding the peace message of the women of her country.

She completed her mission this morning when she delivered to the President the roll of Japanese rice paper with its thousands of signatures.

"The women of Japan," she told the President, "have heard of this great conference and are hoping and praying for its success. They hope it will prove the means of bringing about world peace. Behind this petition are vast spiritual resources; it represents the mobilization of thousands of hearts."

Visibly moved and interested, President Harding accepted the petition, expressing his pleasure that interest in the Conference was so widely felt in Japan. It did him good, he said, to meet so aged a woman who had kept through the years such a spirit of youth as that possest by Mme. Yajima. He thanked her for coming.

The New York *Tribune*, drawing from this little incident the old moral that human nature is much the same the world over, comments:

From the Land of the Cherry Blossom has come to the Conference at Washington a visitor who represents the new womanhood of the Orient. Mme. Kaji Yajima, with ninety summers to her credit, is bringing to President Harding letters from more than ten thousand Japanese women pleading for world peace and, above all, friendship between their country and this. No wonder the thousand women delegates to the Federation of Women's Clubs greeted her with a cheer.

This courageous little person, who has reached a time in life when most women, and men, feel that they are entitled to retire from the burden and heat of the day, is head of a girls' school in Tokyo. When her pupils presented her with a well-filled purse, more money than she ever had in her life before, no doubt, she did not hie away to peace and quiet, but sailed away across the ocean to teach in a wider school.

In his famous introduction to "Salammbô" Edmond de Goncourt, it will be recalled, remarked that, his theme calling on him to describe an Oriental woman, he was puzzled by the question of what an Oriental woman thinks—baffled by the psychological mystery screened by veil and iron customs. In these later days, as the visit of Mme. Yajima attests, the secret has been penetrated. In the main the woman of the Orient thinks as do her sisters of the Occident—is responsive when she has a chance to the same fundamental impulses and feelings that control our young women, whose free manners and movements and desire to be rid of encompassing clothes are the despair of elder America.

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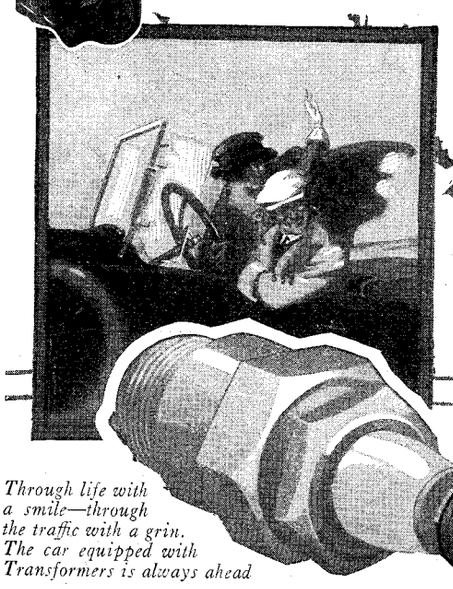

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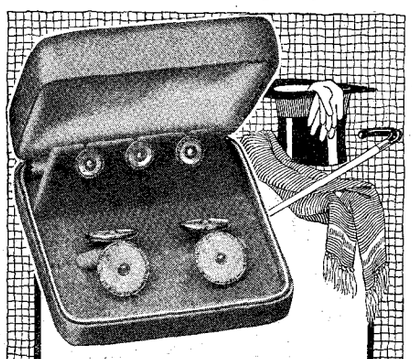

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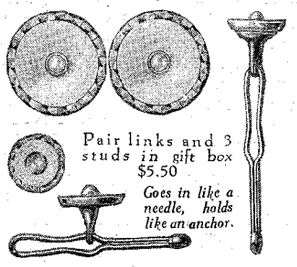

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE INEQUALITY OF PRICE DEFLATION

THE rapidity with which business revives, reported one of the committees of the recent Unemployment Conferences at Washington, "will depend greatly upon the speed of proportionate adjustment" of prices and wages in various industries. With this many business authorities agree. Prices are coming down, but they are not coming down together. The same may be said of wages. The committee publishes a table showing that agriculture has reached an unduly low plane of prices, while certain other industries are at a high point. There is also great disproportion between the producers' price and the consumers'. "If the buying power of the different elements of the community is to be restored," says the committee, "these levels must reach nearer a relative plane. For example, the farmer can not resume his full consuming power and thus give increased employment to the other industries until either his prices increase or until more of the other products and services come into fair balance with his commodities, and therefore within the reach of his income." The complete table published by the committee is most illuminating. The August, 1921, price of each of a series of commodities is compared with its 1913 price, the latter being considered par, or 100. The same comparison is used to show the relation between 1921 and 1913 wage scales. It might be said that these indexes generally refer simply to wage scales and that the actual earnings vary somewhat from the figures given because they are affected by regularity of employment. The tabulation, which has been quoted by a number of the financial journals, appears as follows in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

Approximate Index Numbers Based Upon 100 *for* 1913

	August 1921.
Cost of living:	
Department of Labor (May survey)	180
National Industrial Conference Board	165
Average price to producer, farm crops	109
Average price to producer, live stock	113
Average wholesale price, foods	152
Average retail price, foods	55
Wheat and flour:	
Wheat average to producer	128
Flour, wholesale, U. S. average	173
Bread, retail, U. S. Average	173
Freight rate flour, Minneapolis to New York, domestic	187
Live stock and meats:	
Pork—Hogs to producer	116
Wholesale ham at Chicago	166
Retail ham	197
Wholesale bacon, rough side	102
Retail sliced bacon	162
Wholesale short side	108
Wholesale pork chops	184
Retail pork chops	181
Retail lard	115
Beef—Cattle, average to producer	91
Wholesale carcass beef at Chicago	124
Retail, sirloin steak	157
Retail round	160
Retail, rib roast	147
Retail, chuck roast	130
Retail, plate beef	112
Wages in meat packing (Department of Labor Investigation)	186
Freight rates, dressed beef, Chicago to New York	214
Hides and leathers:	
Hides, green salted, packers, heavy native steers (Chicago)	76
Hides, calfskins No. 1, country, 8 to 15 pounds (Chicago)	86
Leather, sole, hemlock, middle No. 1 (Boston)	120
Leather, chrome, calf, dull or bright, "B" grades (Boston)	195
Wholesale boots and shoes, men's vici calf, blucher-Campella (Brockton)	225
Freight rate shoes, Lynn, Mass., to Chicago	210
Wage scales in shoe industry (Massachusetts), about	200
Cotton:	
To producer:	105
Yarns, carded, white, Northern mule, spun, 22 cones (Boston)	107
Wholesale sheeting, brown 4–4 ware, shoals L. L. (N. Y.)	118
Wholesale printcloth 27 inches, 64 by 60, 7.60 yards to pound (Boston)	137
Wool:	
To producer	92
Wholesale worsted yarns 2–32, crossbred stock white in skein (Philadelphia)	148
Wholesale women's dress goods, storm serge, all wool, double warp, 50 inches (New York)	157
Wholesale suitings, wool-dyed, 55–56, 16 ozs. Middlesex (Boston)	183
Freight rate clothing, New York to Chicago	210
Wage scale in mills, about	200
Building and construction:	
Prices—Lumber, aver. Southern pine and Douglas fir (at the mill)	128
Brick, average common, New York and Chicago	199
Cement, Portland, net, without bags to trade f.o.b. plank (Buffington, Ind.)	175
Freight rates—Brick common, Brazil, Ind., to Cleveland, Ohio	204
Cement, Universal, Pa., to New York	179
Building labor:	
Union scale, simple average, 15 occupations	190
Union scale, weighted average, 8 occupations, frame houses (3)	197
Union scale, weighted average, 8 occupations, brick houses (3)	193
Common labor	130
Construction costs: Cement buildings (Aberthaw Const. Co.)	161
Coal:	
Price, bituminous, Pittsburgh	186
Price, anthracite, New York tidewater	198
Union wage scales about	173
Non-union scale, about	136
Freight rates	187–209
Metal trades, union wage scale: Simple average, 19 occupations	218
Metals:	
Prices—Pig iron, foundry No. 2 Northern (Pittsburgh)	137
Pig iron, Bessemer	128
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh)	115
Copper, ingots electrolytic, early delivery, New York	75
Lead, pig, desilverized, for early delivery, New York	100
Zinc, pig (spelter), Western, early delivery, New York	80
Day labor, scale U. S. Steel Corporation	150
Printing and publishing:	
Book and job, union wage scale	194
Newspaper, union wage scale	157
Railroad, average receipts per ton-mile	177
Bureau Railway Economies estimate of railway wages based on average annual compensation, third quarter	226
General estimate all union wage scales by Prof. Wolman	189

The Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, too, has recently made

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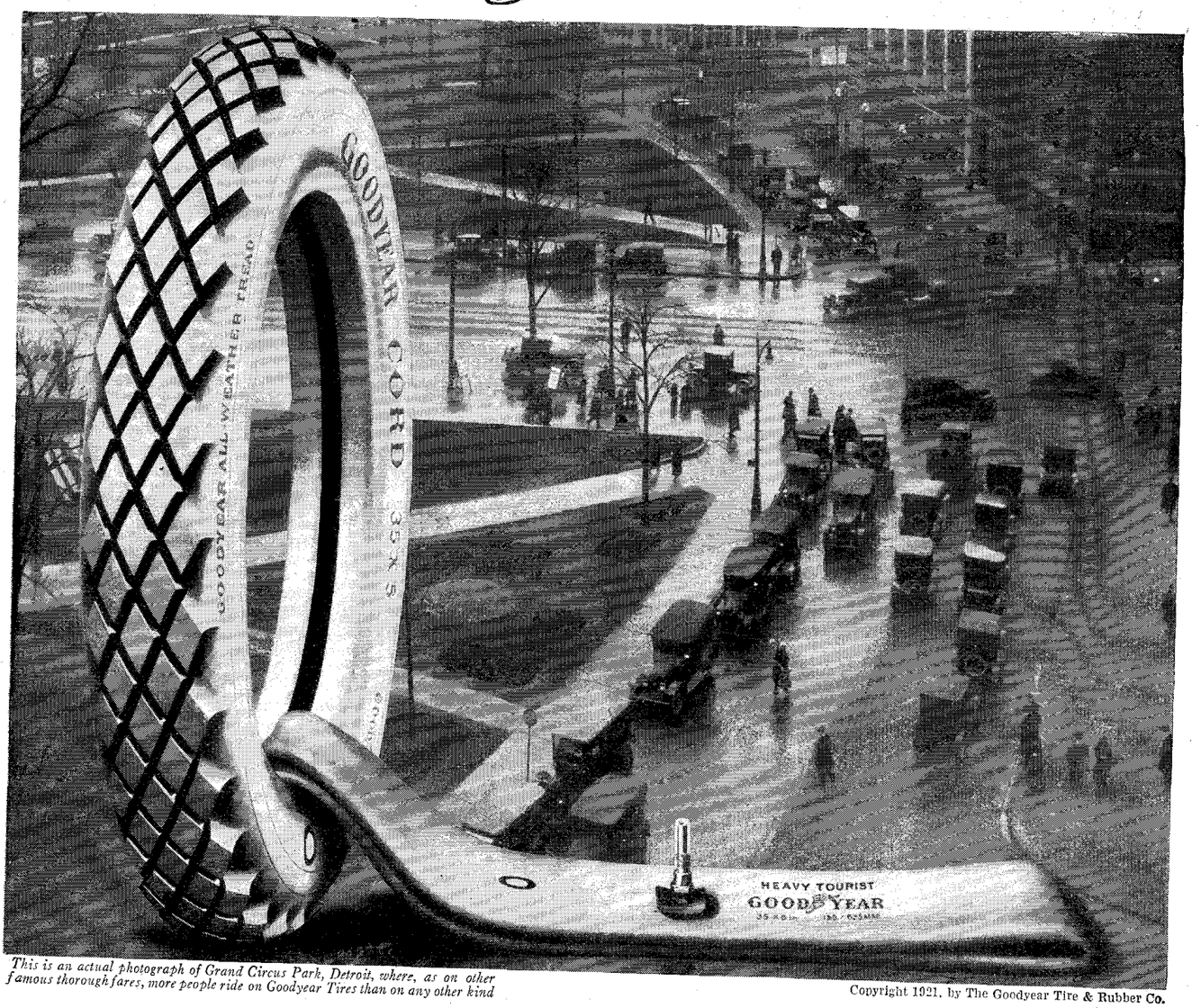
GOODYEAR



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

an analysis of price maladjustment in which the October prices of certain classes of commodities are exprest as follows as percentages of the 1913 level:

Grains and flour	112
Livestock, meat products, hides and leather	97
Metals and metal products	111
Fibers and Textiles	173
Fuels	158
Building materials	179
Miscellaneous	151
All commodities	133

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which quotes these figures, points out that, generally speaking, raw materials are much more thoroughly liquidated than are highly fabricated goods, and it concludes:

There are undoubtedly certain commodity prices which have been over liquidated, but there are just as certainly several other basic articles that are still too high to admit of healthy and full activity. When the latter are sufficiently readjusted the former will probably take care of themselves to a very large extent. The chief problem of the day, as far as domestic issues are concerned, is the liquidation of manufacturing and transportation costs, particularly in certain basic branches of industry.

MORE SAVING DESPITE BAD TIMES

MANY have wondered why there is so little actual distress when there is so much unemployment, and when business and industry are at such a low ebb. The answer comes in the statement of the Federal Comptroller of the Currency that more than 600 mutual savings banks, which have just made reports, show gains both in number of depositors and volume of deposits during the last fiscal year. These banks, most of which are situated in the East, show an increase of 173,933 in number of depositors and of $30.45 in the size of the average deposit. Putting it in another way, the number of depositors has increased by 1.84 per cent., and the deposits have been increased by 7.49 per cent. The actual increase of the average deposit seems to the New York *Evening Mail* to be a "very significant and encouraging symptom," and the New York *Evening Post* comments:

At no time were there as many wage-earners engaged in spending their money upon silk shirts as was commonly supposed. That fact was established by the discovery, now at least a year old, that wages were going into the saving banks as well as over the counters of the haberdashers. The effects of unemployment would be much severer than they are to-day if extravagance among workers had been as riotous or as wide-spread as popular legend made it out to be.

What happened evidently was that with the first break in prosperity in the spring of 1920 a great many American workers who had been practising thrift all along became still more thrifty in anticipation of hard times. The number of

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depositors involved is nearly ten millions, which is formidable numbers for an anti-silk-shirt army.

The fact that with the advent of hard times the deposits increased in greater ratio than the number of depositors shows that the prudent workers became a bit more prudent. Yet even an increase of only two per cent. in the number of depositors—recruits perhaps from the silk-shirt army—shows that flush times did not bring demoralization. It is still true that an adequate living wage is a great encouragement to thrift.

ALLOWING FOR H. C. L. IN FRANCE

FOR some years the great army of French Government employees have been receiving an indemnity intended to counter-balance the high cost of living, a payment which amounts to about 720 francs a year per person. With an eye to economy the French Minister of Finance proposed to discontinue this bonus in the budget of 1922. "If the indemnity were suppress," says the Bankers Trust Company, in a recent bulletin, "it would mean a saving of 330,000,000 francs on civil service salaries, 63,000,000 francs on military pay, and 320,000,000 francs on the salaries of railroad employees, thus making a total economy of 713,000,000 francs, which, from the budgetary point of view, is a very serious consideration."

Yet this proposal caused such a wave of protest throughout the country that a special commission was appointed to study the question. The Bankers Trust Company understands from its Paris representative that a compromise is likely. It is planned to reduce the indemnity gradually, in proportion to the actual decrease in the cost of living, so that the total elimination of the allowance will not come for some time.

The New York bank reprints from the French weekly *L'Illustration* the following table comparing the necessary expenditures of a family of five living in Paris now, and in 1914:

	1914 Amounts spent in Francs.	*1921 Amounts spent in Francs.*
Rent	1,000	1,500
Foodstuffs	4,500	14,265
Clothing	1,191	4,829
Laundry	156	1,164
Wages for one servant	720	1,800
Charwoman	180	630
Fuel for heating and cooking	420	1,604
Light	90	198
School fees	685	1,427
Doctor and chemist	100	200
Carfare	365	730
Theaters, gifts, tobacco and newspapers	198	546
Holiday expenditure	600	2,500
Taxes and insurance premium.	320	2,026
Unforeseen expenses and savings	975	

It is noted in the bank bulletin that rent, which according to law could not be raised for lessees, now represents only 5 per cent. of the total expenditure of a Parisian family instead of 12.5 per cent., but other expenses have increased in the budget percentage as well as in actual cash outlay.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

A STUDY OF ACCIDENTS

AN INVESTIGATION of nearly 1,900 fatal accidents among insured wage-earners in the three months, April to June, 1921, was recently made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, to disclose the type of hazard which gives rise to the accident. An endeavor was made to discover how many accidents arose out of occupation or industrial causes, the use of public facilities (transportation systems, streets and highways, public buildings), domestic life and miscellaneous activities. Says *The Statistical Bulletin* of the company (New York):

We found that 937, or nearly one-half of all the accidental deaths (49.8 per cent.) arose out of exposure to some hazard in the use of public facilities. There were 289, or 15.3 per cent., of the total accidents where the person injured was using a transportation facility as a passenger; 182, or nearly 10 per cent. of these accidents occurred to passengers in automobiles. The use of streets and highways by pedestrians resulted in 300, or 15.9 per cent., of the accidental deaths. Of these 300 deaths of pedestrians, 202 or two-thirds, were caused by automobile injuries.

Accidents to persons while at work occurred in 248, or 13.2 per cent., of the total deaths reported. These deaths arising out of occupational exposure to accident were also studied in detail. Of this number, 32 occurred in mines and 28 among persons employed on steam railroads. Accidental drowning, under the caption of occupational activity, occurred in 23 cases. Deaths from electricity were registered in 14 cases.

Accidents in and about the home were responsible for 224, or 12 per cent., of the total accidents reported in this quarter of the year. More than one-half of these 224 accidental deaths occurred among women.

The automobile seems to stand out above all other factors in this accident experience of the late spring and early summer. There was a total of 427 deaths in automobile accidents, and of these, 43 per cent. were those of passengers, 47 per cent. were deaths of persons using public highways and 8 per cent. deaths of chauffeurs, garage mechanics, street-cleaners, and others whose occupations exposed them to injury by automobiles. Considered by sex, two-thirds of the automobile accidents occurred among males. Considered by age, 54 per cent. of the deaths from automobile accidents and injuries occurred among children under 15 years of age and 15 per cent. more among persons 25 to 44 years of age.

The foregoing comment is offered in a preliminary way as an indication of what it is possible to do in recognizing the causes of fatal accidents and how the responsibility may be placed. Statistics of this character, covering the fatalities of a full year, would have greater value and are now being collected. Such facts as we have disclosed are valuable in directing practical safety work. In the course of time, the data will measure the effect, or lack of effect, of specific safety measures for accident prevention. It is suggested that other health statisticians classify and publish their accident returns in a similar manner.

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ROCK AND RYE

THE "geological distribution of politics" was once announced by Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler of Harvard. Prof. Arthur M. Miller of the department of geology of the University of Kentucky, goes further and expresses his belief in a relation between geology and the prohibition laws, or at any rate their observance and violation. Professor Shaler, he reminds us, writing in *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville), illustrated his thesis by reference to the distribution of sentiment in Kentucky for and against slavery before the Civil War. Level and fertile bluegrass land, suitable for cultivation in large plantations was pro-slavery; rugged mountain land not adapted to such use was anti-slavery. He continues:

Since the Civil War sociological contrast between these two regions has been maintained by the greater prevalence in the one of certain institutions and practises. The mountain section has been recognized as the special home of moonshining and the feud; the former being especially common on the Pottsville conglomerate outcrop because of the very rugged topography produced by it. In spite of the widespread extension of illicit distilling, due to the stimulus resulting from the passage of the Volstead Act, these "conglomerate areas" still maintain the lead, and it is in these areas where interference with the practise on the part of Federal officers is most resented, and where the attempts of the latter to break up the stills most frequently result in bloodshed. The two bloody encounters which recently took place between prohibition officers and moonshiners—the one in the Larue-Taylor County district, and the other on Mud Lick near Paintsville, are both on "the conglomerate." The former is a basal Coal Measure outlier, somewhat midway between the Eastern and Western Coal Fields, first discovered and mapped by the writer while he was making a survey of Green, Taylor and Adair Counties for the State in 1908. The latter is an exposure of the same formation on the summit of the "Paintsville dome." Even before the survey of the region which led to the discovery of this Pottsville area on the borders of Green, Taylor and Larue Counties, the writer had not infrequently noted in the *Courier-Journal* accounts of acts of outlawry in this locality, the news usually being dispatched from Hodgenville; so he should have anticipated the finding of a Pottsville conglomerate outcrop somewhere in the vicinity of that town. During the very week the writer was mapping that area, an officer of the law, assisted by a posse, came into it and rounded up and shot to death a noted outlaw in his own dooryard.

Even outside the special areas where outdoor moonshining is endemic, sporadic occurrences of it show a relation to physiographic (that is geologic) environment. Within the Bluegrass region, as a whole, there is a relatively rugged and infertile tract, known as the "Eden shale belt," separating an outer from an inner bluegrass area. In several instances, as the result of down-faulting, it forms linear outliers within the inner area itself. The only two cases of illicit stills found operating in the open within the Bluegrass—the one in the "hills of Jessamine," and the other in the "ravines of lower Fayette"—were in the Eden shale belt, where it has been brought down to the buttressing erosion level of the Trenton limestone.

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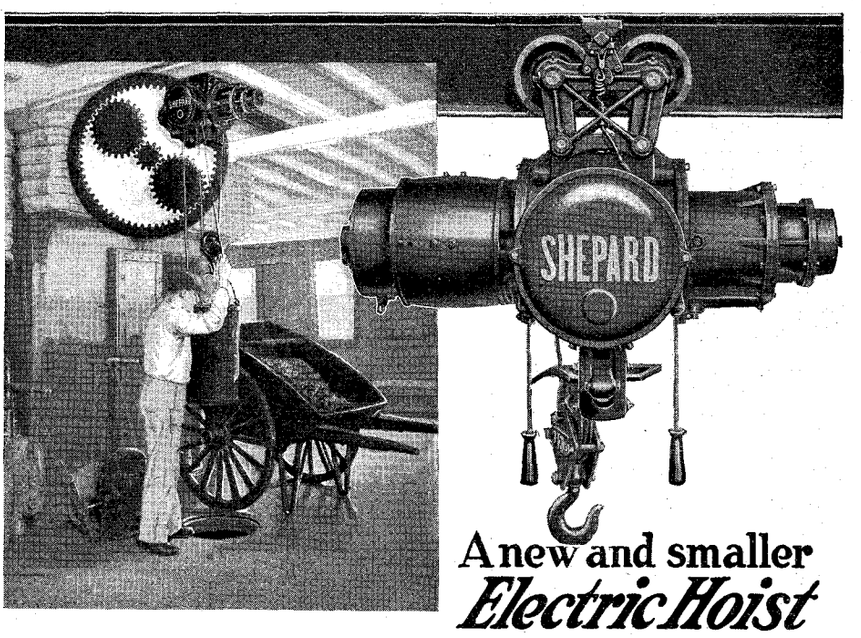

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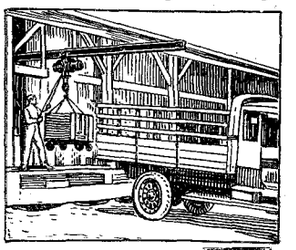

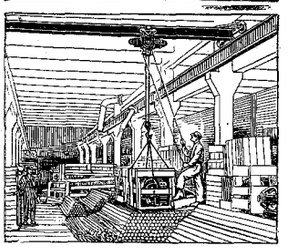

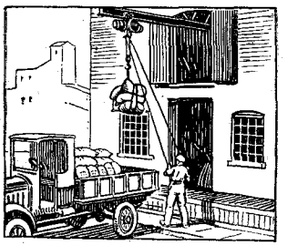

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 9.—The Ulster Cabinet unanimously approves the refusal of Premier Craig to agree to a United Ireland, with an all-Ireland Assembly, in which Sinn Feiners and Ulstermen should have full representation.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, announces in the House of Commons that arrangements have been made to begin paying the interest on the debt owed by Great Britain to the United States at the rate of £50,000,000 yearly.

The Italian Chamber of Labor calls a general strike because of differences between railway workers and the Fascisti.

November 10.—The British Parliament is prorogued until January 30, the King again appealing for amity between England and Ireland.

Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, offers Premier Lloyd George an alternative scheme providing "other and more practical means for securing peace without infringing on the rights of Ulster."

Ratifications of the American-German Peace Treaty are exchanged at Berlin between the American Commissioner and the German Chancellor.

November 11.—The general strike called by the Italian Chamber of Labor is ended, and an official report of the casualties as a result of the disorder places the number of dead at five—four Communists and one member of the Fascisti.

November 12.—Japan's naval estimate for next year, according to a dispatch from Tokyo, is 393,662,577 yen, being a reduction of about 80,000,000 yen. The army estimate shows a reduction of about 10,000,000 yen, the total being about 263,000,000 yen.

Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, is named Premier of Japan.

General Jorge Holguin, former Foreign Minister, is designated Provisional President by the Colombian Congress, pending election of a successor to President Fidel Suarez, resigned.

Fifteen Sinn Fein prisoners escape from Mountjoy Prison, after a revolver battle.

November 13.—The Siberian Soviet Government invites so-called weaker governments, including Siam, Persia, India, and the Philippines, to an "Asia Conference" at Irkutsk.

An uprising against the Mexican Government begins in Lower California, and six rebels are killed.

The Ulster alternative peace proposals submitted last week have been found unacceptable by the British Government, says news dispatches.

The Serbs have mobilized 160,000 men on the Adriatic coast and are menacing Albania, says a report from Milan.

November 14.—The Moscow *Pravda* says that there are 51 Communist parties in Europe, with a membership of 2,800,000, according to a dispatch from Riga.

A mass meeting of Armenians, called by the Armenian Archbishop at Smyrna, sends an appeal to President Harding and heads of other governments, asking them to use their influence to protect the Armenians in Adana and other parts of Cilicia from the Turks, following the retirement of the French forces.

The cabinet of Jugo-Slavia declines to accept the decision of the Allied Council of Ambassadors delimiting the boundary line between Jugo-Slavia and Albania.

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DOMESTIC

November 9.—The $75,000,000 good roads bill is signed by President Harding.

J. W. Riddle, of Connecticut, former Ambassador to Russia, is nominated by President Harding to be Ambassador to Argentina.

The body of the Unknown American Soldier arrives in Washington on board the cruiser *Olympia*, and is placed in state under the Capitol dome.

The total foreign-born population of the United States on January 1, 1920, numbered 13,920,692, representing an increase of 404,806, or 3 per cent., since 1910, according to Census Bureau figures.

November 10.—Representatives of American organizations and delegations from the Allied countries pass in procession before the bier of the Unknown American, and leave it massed with wreaths.

November 11.—With the highest honors his own and other nations could bestow upon him, the Unknown American Soldier is entombed at Arlington, while President Harding, in a last tribute to the dead, calls for "the commanding voice of conscious civilization against armed warfare."

November 12.—Secretary of State Hughes lays before the first meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament a program calling for a ten-year naval holiday and the scrapping by the United States of 30 ships, with a total tonnage of 845,740; by Great Britain of 19 ships of 583,375 tons; and by Japan of 17 ships of 448,928 tons; after which the navies of the United States and Great Britain would be limited to 500,000 tons each, and of Japan to 300,000 tons. Three months after the adoption of the proposals the United States would have 18 capital ships, Great Britain, 22, and Japan, 10.

November 13.—A mass meeting in Washington of women, representing fifty nations, pledge their support to the Arms Conference and commend with "earnest gratitude" Secretary Hughes's program.

November 14.—Premier Briand, head of the French delegation, and Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, reach an agreement to act together on questions coming up before the Armament Conference.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union calls a strike of 60,000 workers in New York because of the introduction of piece-work system by members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

Peace between the United States and Germany is formally proclaimed by President Harding. The state of war terminated on July 2, 1921, when the joint peace resolution of Congress was approved by the Executive.

November 15.—Arthur J. Balfour, speaking for Great Britain, and Baron Kato, speaking for Japan, accept the American proposals for armament limitation and a ten-year naval holiday as a basis for discussion, and the former asks for more substantial reductions in the amount of submarine tonnage. Premier Briand, of France, approves the agreement reached and asks that land disarmament also be taken up, and Senator Schanzer, of Italy, expresses satisfaction with the proposals.

Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, introduces a resolution providing for cessation of work on nine battleships and six battle cruisers.

The Association of Railway Executives, representing fifty-two eastern lines, sends out notices to the general chairman of the Brotherhoods calling for a conference on wage reductions and working conditions.

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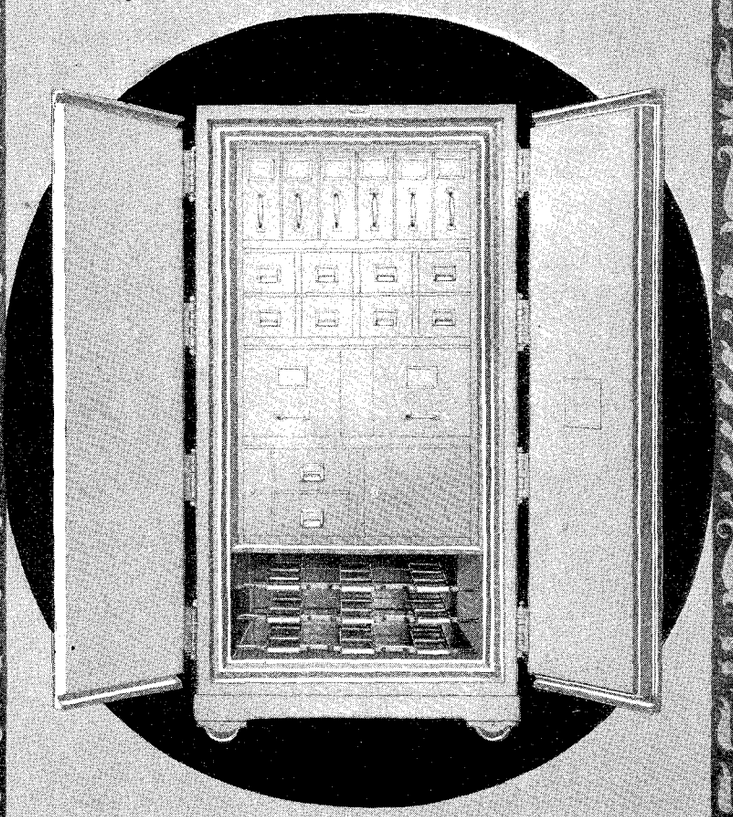

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. P.," Atlanta, Ga.—"(1) On what syllable is the stress placed in the word *Elizabethan?* (2) Are the words *suited* and *suitable* interchangeable? (3) What is the meaning of the termination *-ble?*"

(1) The Standard, Century, Webster (1893), and Worcester dictionaries place the stress upon the second syllable—*e-liz'a-beth-an*—which is considered the best usage in the United States, but the Encyclopedic Dictionary, Murray's New English Dictionary, Stormonth, and Webster of 1909 note the stress upon the fourth syllable—*e-liz-a-be'than*—which represents the best usage in Great Britain. (2) In regard to *suited* and *suitable*, Dr. Fernald in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" says: "*Adapted, fitted, suited,* and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. A clergyman may have strength adequate to the work of a porter; but that would not be a *suitable* or *fit* occupation for him." *Suited* is less definite and more general than *adapted*, implying natural capacity, tendency, or taste; one who is *suited* to a work will find the work congenial and be able and ready to acquire any qualifications he may lack. Crabb rules that nothing is *suitable* which does not suit the person, place, and thing. *Suitable* represents the established opinions of mankind, and is closely connected with moral propriety. He thinks *suitable* is employed for matters of propriety and discretion. The style of a writer should be *suitable* to his subject, and cites Swift: "I think banging a cushion gives a man too warlike or perhaps too theatrical a figure to be *suitable* to a Christian congregation." Used of persons, *suitable* implies "conforming or agreeing in nature, condition, or action," a use which is archaic to-day, the more general being, "that is fitted for, adapted or appropriate to one's character, condition, needs, purpose, object, occasion, etc." (3) As to the termination *-ible*, this means: "That may be done, worthy of being done, capable of being done, full of, and causing," as shown by the words *flexible*, "capable of being bent"; *credible*, "worthy of credit"; *legible*, "capable of, or that may be read"; *forcible*, "full of force"; *terrible*, "causing terror," but in *suitable*, we have to deal with *-able*, and this suffix has the power of "full," as in *charitable*, "full of charity," *profitable*, "full of profit," in *veritable*, it means "full of truth."

"E. D. S.," Berkeley, Cal.—"Please tell me whether good usage prescribes certain positions for adverbial modifiers with respect to the component parts of verb phrases containing several verb forms, such as the following: 'He has *recently* been notified'; 'We are *slowly* drifting down'; 'The plan has not been *thoroughly* worked out'."

Dr. Fernald in his "English Grammar Simplified" says:—"The chief rule is that an adverb should be placed as near as possible to the word it is intended to modify. The adverb must not be so placed that it may seem to modify a word not intended, or that it may be doubtful which of two words it modifies. 'The French *nearly* lost five thousand men.' This implies that they actually saved the whole five thousand after nearly' losing them. What the writer meant was, 'The French lost *nearly* five thousand men.' i. *e.*, they actually *lost* almost that number of men."

"E. C. D.," Lamar, Colo.—"Is there any authority for addressing the wife of a doctor as 'Mrs. *Dr.* Blank'?"

The title or distinction of a husband is not correctly applied to the wife. Never say, "The Rev. Mrs. Smith" or "Mrs. *Dr.* Blank." The practise, common in the middle of last century, of applying the military titles of army officers to the names of their wives is not now in use in English-speaking countries.

"C. F. P.," San Antonio, Tex.—"Which is preferable under present usage, *insanitary* or *unsanitary?*"

Both words are in good use, and the matter of preference is purely one of personal choice.

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

The Expert.—Doc—"You cough easier this morning."

Very Patient—"I ought to, I've been practising all night."—*Virginia Reel.*

Something in It.—Juliet—"What's in a name?

Romeo—"Well, if you take mine you might get a good home out of it."—*Gaboon.*

The Odds Against Him.—"Do you think you could care for a chap like me?"

"Oh, yes, I think so—if he wasn't too much like you."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

In English Class.—Prof.—"What do you know about Fielding."

Stude—"Nothing much. I was always a pitcher on the team whenever I played."—*The Orphan.*

Household Hint.—A daily publishes an article on "Beautifying the Telephone." One method which does not detract from its practical value is to plant bulbs in the mouthpiece.—*The Passing Show (London).*

Forewarned.—"Will that new kind of collar you advertise make me look like that fellow in the ad?"

"Well, it might."

"Then let me look at your other styles, please."—*Philadelphia Retail Public Ledger.*

Cheerful Thought.—"Our only light in the darkness," says Sir W. J. Noble, with reference to the industrial slump, "is that other countries are apparently just as badly off as ourselves." Genial natures always seem to see the bright side of things.—*Punch (London).*

Her Saving Disposition.—An economical housewife told her husband that she would have to ask him for ten shillings more a week on account of the high cost of living.

"I'll try and give you five," he grumbled. "That's the best I can do. You're pretty extravagant, Amelia!"

"Me extravagant!" and Amelia laughed bitterly. "Well, James, I don't see how you can call a woman extravagant who has saved her wedding dress for over thirty years on the chance that she may make a second marriage."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Named.—The Chinaman could speak but little English, and the Englishman could speak no Chinese; nevertheless, the dinner went off agreeably.

There was one dish that pleased the Englishman. It was a rich stew of onions, pork, mushrooms, and a dark, tender, well-flavored meat that tasted like duck.

The Englishman ate heartily of this stew. Then he closed his eyes, lifted his hands and shook his head with an air of ecstacy.

After this compliment to the dish, he said interrogatively: "Quack, quack?"

"No, no," said the Chinaman. "Bow-wow."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

Changed.—Ike—"See any change in me?"

Mike—"No. Why?"

Ike—"Just swallowed a cent."—*Siren.*

Another Kicker.—Marion—"George was the goal of my ambitions, but—"

Marian—"But what?"

Marion—"Father kicked the goal."—*Sun Dodger.*

The Criminal.—Mr. Newriche (at the play)—"'Oo's the author of this piece?"

Miss Newpoore—"Oh, he's remaining incog. at present."

Mr. Newriche—"Ah, couldn't get bail, I suppose!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Real Distinction.—The Aristocrat (returning to school)—"My ancestors came over with William the Conqueror."

The New Girl—"That's nothing! *My* father came over in the same boat with Mary Pickford!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Ready to Help.—"Beg pardon, sir, but could you tell me if there is a man living in this hotel with one eye named John Hardly?"

"Maybe I could help you out. Do you know the name of his other eye?"—*Black and Blue Jay.*

Jarring Reasons.—Jones—"We are coming over to see you to-night, old man."

Smith—"Good, but don't let your wife wear her new costume. I don't want mine to see it just now."

Jones—"Good Heavens, that's the very reason we are coming!"—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

They'll Need To.—On one of the tombstones in an old New England cemetery appears the following inscription:

Here Lies Jonathan Steele—Good and
Upright Citizen
Weighed 250 pounds
Open Wide Ye Golden Gates.

—*The Universalist Leader (Boston).*

Kind but Firm.—Max Beerbohm in his new book, "And Even Now" seeks to improve on the too perfect "complete letter writer for men and women," and indicates what sort of model letter that type of manual really needs. For instance, a letter to thank an author for an inscribed copy of his book should read as follows:

Dear Mr. Emanuel Flower:

It was kind of you to think of sending me a copy of your new book. It would have been kinder still to think again and abandon that project. I am a man of gentle instincts, and do not like to tell you that "A Flight into Arcady" (of which I have skimmed a few pages, thus wasting two or three minutes of my not altogether worthless time) is trash. On the other hand, I am determined that you shall not be able to go around boasting to your friends, if you have any, that this work was not condemned, derided and dismissed by your sincere well-wisher, Wrexford Cripps.—*New York World.*

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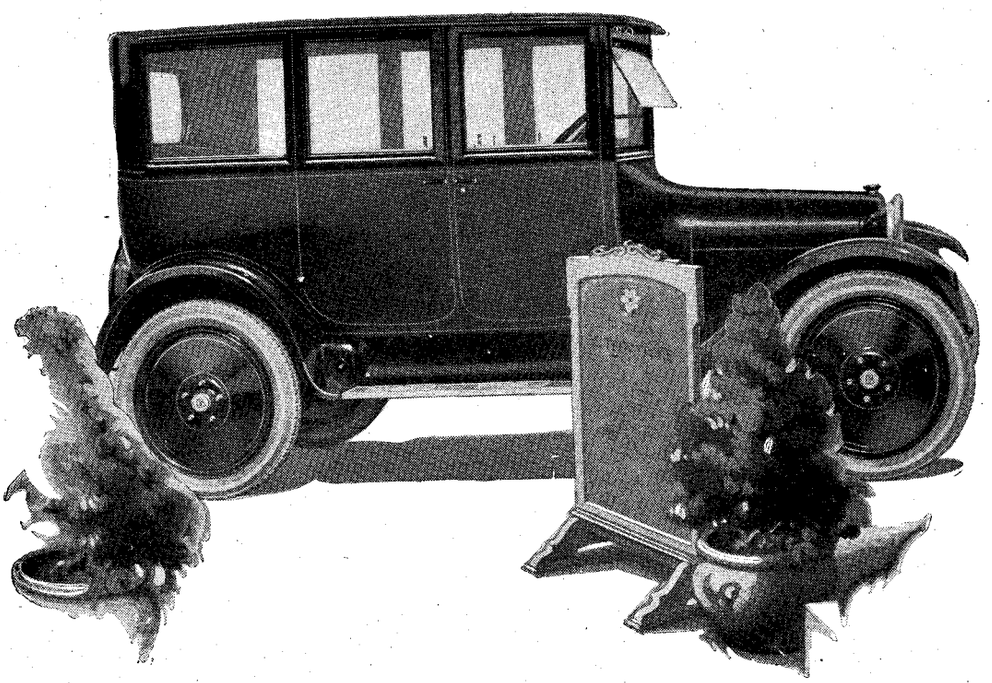

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